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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc.; will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted well educated, earning Hindu bachelor under 30, vegetarian to marry Sanskrit-Hindi educated Yadava virgin of 20, 'Vidyalankrita' of Gurukula Dehradun, and thoroughly accomplished. Apply to President, Vivaha Sahayak Sabha 2794-Arya Samaj Secunderabad. (10681)

Wanted:—A suitable virgin belonging to high and respectable family for a very young Garg Gotra Bisa Agarwal, B.A., LL.B. bachelor aged 25. Grandson of Rai Bahadur. Father owing landed property worth Lacs and a flourishing business. Correspond Box No. 10670, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a highly experienced blender for our Cig. Mfg. concern. A European, Anglo-Indian, Bengali or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable to U. P. Tobacco Co., Saharanpur. (10693)

Capable Canvassers to secure orders for our high class Tennis and Badminton rackets, on attractive terms. Apply Agency Manager, Weston Sports, Sialkot. (10694)

Wanted an expert for Enamelling Hollow Wares. Apply Dr. Ardeshir Hakim, Erucshaw Building, 249 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (10698)

Wanted Four Hindustani Tailors and two Shop Clerks on reasonable remunerations. Apply Box No. 10702 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Assistant Accountants, age 20-25, Qualifications—Degree of recognised University (Indian or European)—in Commerce, Economics, Arts, etc. In the case of special qualifications in auditing and banking, the age limit may be extended to 30. Applications should be submitted immediately in own handwriting on foolscap paper to:—Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. Cover to be marked "Application for Appointment." Canvassing will be a disqualification. (9347)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Indian Staff Nurses—for the Itki Sanatorium Ranchi—Must be at least General Trained —Maternity training will be considered an additional qualification. Preference will be given to Bihari or domiciled ladies. Salary Rs. 40-2-54 p.m. Uniform supplied—no messing allowance. Free furnished quarters fitted with electric lights and fans. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of certificates by 15th September stating age, nationality, where trained, and present address to Major J. M. Pereira, M.B.E., V.H. As., I.M.D. (Retd) Supdt., Medical College Hospital, and Secretary, Selection Committee for appointment of Nurses, Patna, P. O. Bankipur. (9350)

Wanted Applications for a Senior Editorial Post from qualified men with ample news-editing and writing experience on 1st class dailies. Salary upto Rs. 250. Also for two Sub-Editors' posts from trained journalists. Salary upto Rs. 125. Apply Managing Director, The Hindustan Times, Ltd., New Delhi. (9323)

Earn 50 monthly by securing orders for our pictorial calendars with charming poses of famous film stars. Shanta, Devikarani, Savita, etc. National, historical, religious & Emperor's Coronation scenes. For terms & samples apply. Oriental Calendar Co. (99) Post Box 11,422, Calcutta. (10662)

Wanted a strong and energetic estate Manager to look after Land and Building work, collect rents, keep accounts, make correspondence, attend Court work etc. for Ghatkopar, Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50; apply with copies of certificates and previous experience, cash security Rs. 500 required Box No. 10703 "Bombay Chronicle"

Stenographer required to join immediately. Must be very accurate, quick, neat and of long experience. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials. Minimum salary expected must be stated in application. Box No. 10691 "Bombay Chronicle."

52. TO BE LET.

To Be Let Single and Double Rooms, with water accommodation, electric light, at Madhavwady, Naigam Cross Road, near Dadar G.I.P. Rly. Station, apply Bhaiya.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let for Hindoos only—Airy, spacious flat, top floor at "Rama Mansion" No. 3, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, one drawing room, three bed-rooms, one kitchen, four bath-rooms, two godowns, two latrines and one separate bathroom and latrine for servants. Apply Mr. Narayen Purshram J. P. or Phone No. 41208. (10699)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10689 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., founded by the late Pt. Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai, invites applications for the posts of Agents and Organisers from respectable persons from Kalol, Sidhpur, Palanpur, Godhra, Dohad and Viramgam. Apply Branch Manager (on tour), Care of New Swadeshi Mills, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad. (9346)

340. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

Wanted a Partner, who can invest Rs. 20,000 in a very profitable business. Write Box No. 10677 "Bombay Chronicle."

41. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS

Businessmen! Here's the service for you. Circulars drafted and duplicated. Moderate rates. Ask for details. Bombay Business Service. Hornby Building, Hornby Road. (10675)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on easy terms on buildings ready or under operation. Write Box 10697 "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Magic in Numbers, Unknown Mental Multiplication Feat, Re. 1 by M. O. Principal, Mathematics School, Belgaum. (10692)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

RE: THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following Ginning & Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September, 1938, at his Office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All Lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the Lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BERAR.

DARWHA (Yeotmal) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
DIGRAS (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
WUN (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories.
WARUD (Amraoti) Three Ginning and One Pressing Factories.
MORSI (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
MURTAZAPUR (Akola) One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

WARORA (Chanda) One Ginning Factory.

GUJERAT.

KALEDIA One Ginning Factory.
TANKHALA One Ginning Factory.

BURMA.

MYINGYAN One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
SUPHEGAON One Ginning Factory.
MAHALING One Ginning Factory.

EAST AFRICA.

KIBUKOO One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
GAYAZA One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1938.

(9264)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1934.

SHAMRAO RAGHUNATH RAWTE ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
SHANKERRAO ATMARAM MANTRI ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated 21st July, 1938, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property of Fazandari land the Fazinder whereof is BAI GOPIKABAI, widow of Jagannath Gopinath, admeasuring 160 square yards or thereabouts under New No. 666 portion of New Survey No. 7979 and Cadastral Survey No. 1673 of Girgaum Division together with the dwelling house thereon known as "Mukund Bhuwan," situate at Gamdevi, Bombay, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2853, Street No. 9.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 19th day of September, 1938, lodge in my Office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1938.

(Sd.) G R KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner
9340.

Public Notices

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for quarrying stone metal 2", 1" and 3/4" to 1/4" and Rubble for a period of 3 years and 3 months from 1-10-1938, from the Quarry of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Udwada.

The covers containing tenders will be received in the Office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bulsar, upto 14.00 hours on Monday the 19th September, 1938.

Detailed notice, specifications and conditions and tender forms may be obtained from the Executive Engineer. B. B. & C. I. Railway. Bulsar, on payment of Rs. 2

G. C. LAUGHTON,
Agent & General Manager,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, dated 26th August, 1938.

9344.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of white-washing and colour-washing to the Municipal Acquired properties and ex-Trust buildings in each of the following three Divisions separately:—

(1) Division No. 1 comprising A, B, C & D Wards;
(2) Division No. II comprising E East & F Wards and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward;
(3) Division No. III comprising E West & G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56);

and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification &c. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy by the Dy. City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In the case of a firm, the names of all partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. N. BARIA,
Dy. City Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Bombay, 26th August, 1938.

(9348)

RE. THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation)

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following ginning and pressing factories belonging to the abovenamed Company for the ensuing cotton season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September 1938 at his office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All lessees will be required to pay half the rent in advance and the other half within three months from the commencement of the lease. Intending lessees wil be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease.

(1) Bhavnagar—One Pressing Factory.
(2) Bhushaval—One Pressing Factory.
(3) Dhulia—One Pressing Factory.
(4) Bassein—One Pressing Factory.
(5) Hubli—One Pressing Factory.
(6) Jalgaon-Jamod—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(7) Kajgaon—One Pressing Factory.
(8) Tirupur in Madras Presidency—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
(9) Warud—One Pressing Factory.
(10) Chalisgaon—One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1938.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.

(9294)

Public Notices.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 19489 on the life of Mr. Rasiklal Manekial Shah of Ahmedabad now at Bombay a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

S. B. CARDMASTER.
Life Manager.
Bombay. 27-8-1938.

9343.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOT OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Narsey Monji and others and on account and at the risk of the Concerned, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 2nd September, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the plot Survey No. 176, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle, near Aerodrome:

A big lot of Building Materials including Bricks, Rubble stones, Lime, Sand, Mortar, Cement, Iron bars and Beams, Nirrod, Ready-made doors, Windows, Iron columns, Teakwood Beams, Scantlings, etc.

Goods on view.

TERMS:—25 Per Cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES AND BORAS OF COTTON WASTE BARDANS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 663 of 1938 (Grindlay & Co. vs. Bhawanji Karsondas and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Godown No. 6 of Shri Nasik Panchvati Panjrapole Trust, at Chinchpokli, Kalachowki:—

A very big lot of cotton waste consisting of about 90 bales, a large quantity of Boras of droppings, cotton fly, oily cotton, clean red cotton, top frame, machine waste dust, bardan bundles, etc. etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

ROXY

BOMBAY TALKIES'

ROMANCE of LOVE, HONOUR & CHIVALRY:

Vachan

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

AND

ASHOK KUMAR

Running to Crowded Houses In

2ND WEEK

3 SHOWS DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

ROXY TALKIES

2 P. M.

TO-DAY:

Matinee of New Theatres'

"DHARTI-MATA"

DAILY: 5, 8 & 11 P.M.

At Bombay's New Centre of ATTRACTION:

MINERVA

JINNAH SUPPORTS ARMY BILL "IN INDIA'S INTERESTS"!

Accuses Pacifists As Crooks And Cranks But Yet Wants Nothing But Pacifism All Over World

The following are extracts from Mr. Jinnah's speech made in the Assembly on Tuesday supporting the Army Bill.

This bill has had so much imported into it—it has gone from Peru to Java—we have discussed all sorts of things, but let us consider his bill dispassionately and let us see whether this bill, in present conditions—please remember that—is called for situated as we are, I wish we could do something—do not think that I do not understand the policy which you are standing for—unfortunately, I cannot accept that policy with the same motives and give me the same credit as I give you credit for, you honestly believe it that it is good for you, and I honestly believe that it is not good for the country—at any rate let us debate and discuss the motion on the floor of this House calmly, coolly and with careful consideration.

CAN PUNJAB GOVT. ENACT IT?

Now, Sir, the first point that I would like to touch upon before I proceed further is this. Has the provincial government of the Punjab the power to enact this measure if they require it for their own province? Now, sir the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition made his speech and I heard him with great attention and so did I the speech of the Honourable the Law Member on behalf of the Government. Well when I heard the Law Member on behalf of the Government I really felt that he expounded the correct position as far as I am able to judge at the present moment. But when the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition argued he will correct me if I am wrong—he did not take into account entry 42 in the Federal in List No. 1 and he did not mention that entry at all. Now, if you only mention entry 42 in list No. 1, then with the utmost respect, the whole of his argument falls to the ground. The position is this. You have got in the Federal Entry No. 1, which has been read to the House and I need not repeat it. Now, if you read Entry 1 with Entry 42, it seems to me that they cover this Bill. Then, we come to List Two, the Provincial List, and the only entry that I can find in it is 37 which does not seem, in my judgment, to attract any application so far as this Bill is concerned. Then, we come to list III (3) Entry 1. It seems to exclude this Bill because the matters which are excluded in this list cannot possibly cover this Bill. In fact, it excludes it. May I with your permission, sir, read entry one of this list?

It says "criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in list One or Two and excluding the use of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air forces in aid of the civil power."

There is one more quotation on this point from Section Hundred of the Government of India Act which bears on the subject. Subsection (1) of Section Hundred of the Government of India Act which I am going to quote should be read in conjunction with lists Nos. One, Two and Three. This is what sub-section (1) says:

"Notwithstanding anything in the two next succeeding subsections the Federal Legislature has, and a provincial legislature has not power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List One in the Seventh Schedule to this act (nereinafter called the Federal Legislative List)."

NO PRECEDENT.

After all one can only express ones own opinion after reading the various parts of the act and these lists. Nothing is certain in this world. I am not committing myself to anything which may in future be quoted as a precedent, but as far as I have applied my mind, I am satisfied that the provincial government cannot enact a measure of this character. If this is so, then the next question which arises is this, that we have got definitely on the statement of the Law Member on behalf of the Government of India that the provincial government of the Punjab have desired for measure and that the Government of India have considered it and have examined the materials and they have come to the conclusion, concurring with the Punjab Government, that there is a necessity for a measure of this character.

Now I will tell how my mind had evoked various points and what has been the reaction from time to time. You will forgive me when I say that I had my doubts whether a 'prima facie' case had been made out by the Home Member. But whatever little doubt I had in my mind was completely removed by the speeches that followed from these benches on this side. You have definitely declared—I do not say wrongly or rightly—that you are going to preach and persuade and carry on the agitation to stop the enlistment to the Army and to stop the recruitment of the army. You have definitely said that and not only that, but that it is your policy that you are going to instigate acts of mutiny and insubordination in these would-be recruits.

Mr. S. Satyamurti. Nobody said that.

CRANKS AND CROOKS.

Mr. Jinnah. I know that the speeches of the honourable members on the Congress Benches have been very contradictory and very conflicting. I am not taking one speech or two speeches but I am talking if you will pardon me the net result of all the speeches. One member says that he stands for pacifism. We have got in every country cranks and crooks who stand for pacifism. I forgive them. They are entitled to their opinions.

I want nothing but entire pacifism all over the world. There should be no war.

There should be peace and plenty all over the world. I have no objection of any kind if all wars are banned.

NOT A COMMUNAL QUESTION.

My friend Mr. Satyamurti and other members were narrating a catalogue of grievances or a catalogue of charges against the Government. This is really not a communal question. I do not wish to give it the slightest communal turn because communalism has really nothing to do with the Bill. It has nothing to do with any particular community. Well, if an argument was necessary, I say there is a tendency sometimes to appeal to the Muslims, sometimes there is a tendency to coerce them, sometimes there is a tendency of intimidating them. There was that tendency to appeal to the Muslim League members.

Mr. Gadgil and some other honourable members brought in the question of Palestine. I entirely agree with them in their points of view with regard to Palestine and Waziristan. At any rate to satisfy you about our 'bona fides,' I say that we are joining hands with Government in spite of Palestine and Waziristan.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN HYDERABAD

Govt. Review On Ecclesiastical Department

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 24.

"It is the settled policy of the Department (Ecclesiastical) not to interfere with the religious beliefs of the people. It takes no part in proselytization of any kind. The Government fully endorses this view and entertains no doubt that the Ecclesiastical Department will continue to act upon this policy".

Thus the Nizam's Government has tried to meet the charges levelled against the administration of it being interested in proselytization, in the course of a review released to the Press to-day.

"This year's report of the Ecclesiastical Department", says the review, "gives the history of the Department for the past two hundred years, places before us a clear idea of its present constitution and working and envisages its future programme and policy. An Ecclesiastical Department in some form or another has been an integral part of the administration of this State for centuries. The Government records show that so long ago as 1161 Hijri, that is about two hundred years back, one Moulvi Biauddin Husain Khan held the office of "Sadrus-sudur".

"Within the Dominions", proceeds the review, "besides churches scattered all over it, there are 26,358 Hindu religious institutions including 24,000 temples existing side by side with 12,774 Mohammadan religious institutions including 4,000 mosques. If Government gives a grant of Rs. 14,860 annually to churches, it gives a grant of Rs. 1,12,870 annually to Hindu religious institutions. In the shape of land and Jagir, large royal grants have been made both to Hindu and Muslim sanctuaries. Rs. 3,10,946 is the annual income of land grants and 'mamula' for Hindu temples and institutions alone.

PENSION SCHEME
of
NEW ASIATIC
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

PROVIDES IN YOUR OLD AGE FOR 20 YEARS.

Head Office:—NEW DELHI.
Bombay Branch:—51, Esplanade Road.
Calcutta Branch:—8, Royal Exchange Place.
Madras Branch:—289, Lingha Chetty Street.
Lahore Branch:—15A, Beadon Road.
Jalgaon Branch:—Bhavani Peth.
Patna Branch:—Khazanchi Road, Bankipore.
Organizing Office for North C. P. Jubbulpore.
Organizing Office for U. P.—15/8 Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

Managing Agents:—
BIRLA BROS. LTD.

LIGHTNING RECOVERY FROM FEVER

Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be re-built, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods naus[illegible].

What's more, Horlicks is 100% nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

SWARAJ COMING NEARER

Nagindas On Increasing Hold Of Congress On Country

Although the clerk of the weather was unkind, the monthly flag salutation ceremony yas performed by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. at the Congress House, on Sunday morning.

Unfurling the Tri-colour, Mr. Nagindas Master observed that the influence and the prestige of the Congress were felt in every nook and corner of the country.

The latest affairs of the Sind Ministry, which could still be regarded as in the melting-pot, indicated which way the wind was blowing.

SARDAR'S PROPHECY

The Sardar's statement in Karachi that "Swaraj will be achieved in our life-time" had not come a day too soon and his prophecy was surer of fulfilment now than ever.

When Sind had been separated it was thought unlikely in certain quarters that Congress would ever gain any hold there. Although Congress minority was not still in office in Sind, it was significant that no Ministry could ever expect to stand firm and be considered stable except for the support of the Congress. The impress and the influence of the Congress was indelibly marked on the programme which the present Ministry put forward.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

Concluding, he said that in order to maintain the progress which Congress had made in its constructive programme of work and to fulfil the prophecy of early achievement of Swaraj, it was essential that Congress should be strengthened by enrolment of more and more members. As the membership list was shortly going to be closed, he appealed that more and more people should join the Congress.

Karachi Tramway Strike Threat

KARACHI, Aug. 27.

A threat to strike if their grievances are not redressed was again held out by the Tramway workers of the East India Company to-day. They have given a week's notice to the authorities.—United Press.

[illegible]DAS MEETS POLITICALS AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had a second interview with the convicted political prisoners in the Alipore and Dum Dum jails. If the discussions are still inconclusive to-day, he may see them again to-morrow.—United Press.

Dada Lekhraj, (to the extreme (left), the Founder and President of the much-discussed "Om Mandli" cult, photographed with some of his disciples at Karachi. Dada Lekhraj advocates celibacy among women and his teachings have aroused international interest.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (888 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
7-0 Morning Notes. 7-10 Light Music. 7-30 Mohammad Shafi. 7-40 Veena Recital. 8-0 Maqbool Husain. 8-20 Thumris. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
12-0 noon Your Choice.
p. m.
1-0 Hot Rhythms.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 A Variety Concert, 6-30 Light Music. 7-10 Evening Melodies. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Taisho Koto Recital. 8-15 Marriage Customs Among Hindus. 8-30 Hindustani Natak. 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 Short Story by Mrs. S. M. Sundaram. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Continued). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s).
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, (4,995 kc/s).
p. m.
6-0 Instrumental Parade. 6-25 On Wings of Song: Punjab. 6-40 For the Highbrows. 7-10 Light Music. 7-55 Instrumental Music. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Classical Music. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Music (Continued). 10-55 News.

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
8-0 You asked for it.
TRANSMISSION II
11-30 Stuti. 11-40 B. M. Devlanker of Poona.
noon.
12-0 Saturday's talk.
p.m.
12-15 Variety. 1-0 Dance and selection.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5-30 Mela programme. 6-0 B. M. Devlankar. 6-30 Saraswatibai Faterpekar. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Bombay Orchestra. 8-0 Modern poetry (Gujarati). By B. P. Vyas. 8-15 Saraswati Faterpekar. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 B. M. Devlankar. 9-30 News. 9-45 Slaves of destiny. 2. Sir Abraham Shipman. By Michael Brown. 10-0 Radio Quartet. 10-2[illegible] Peter Barrie. 10-30 Symphony night (recorded).

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
a.m.
11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay I.

CHOLERA STILL RAMPANT

East Khandesh Worst Sufferer

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending 20th August:—

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 604 attacks and 226 deaths against 620-192 in the previous week. These cases were from East Khandesh district (372 cases and 132 deaths against 454-126); Ahmednagar (86-26 against 51-20); West Khandesh (82-36 against 59-25); Poona 35-13 against 10-2); Sholapur (12-6 against 12-6); Bijapur (8-3 against 2-0); Thana (5-7 against 25-7); Surat (3-2 against 6-5) and Satara (1-1 against nil).

PLAGUE

Nine cases and four deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 7-5 in the previous week. These cases were from Belgaum district (4 cases and no death against 1-1); Satara (3-2 against 6-4); Kanara (2-1 against nil) and Dharwar (0-1 against nil).

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures by districts for the week are:—Ratnagiri 30-4; Nasik 16-2; Poona 13-2; Satara 12-2; Kolaba 6-0; Kanara 5-1; Sholapur 4-0; Thana 4-0, Ahmedabad 3-1; East Khandesh 2-0; Belgaum 2-0 and Bombay City 4-8. Total 101 attacks and 15 deaths against 90-20 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Three cases and one death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in Bombay City during the week against 4-3 in the previous week.

FILM ACTOR KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

A film-actor was killed, as a result of a motor accident shortly after midnight on Friday on the Andheri-Versova Road.

Jehangir Sardar Syed Mohommed Khan (29) a film actor and his brother Jayant attacked to the Prakash Studio at Andheri picked up two actresses, one from Byculla and the other from Parel.

At 9-30 on Friday night, Jayant and Jehangir after picking the two young actresses, visited a bar at Mahim and from there the party went to the Versova Picnic Cottage.

At about midnight, Jehangir and one of the two actresses parted company with a view, it is stated, to find out what time the shooting was to begin. Jehangir was at the wheel.

As they were nearing Andheri the car suddenly swerved to the right, dashed against boundary stone on the road, uprooted an iron tree guard and somersaulted in a ditch, with the result that the actor was pinned underneath and the actress escaped unhurt through the half-opened door of the car.

After sometime, the brother of the actor was informed by another actress named Nurjehan, attached to the same studio, and when he came, life was stated to have been found extinct in Jehangir.

The Andheri Police are making inquiries.

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Mr. Hiralal Desai's Mission To Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai, Vice-President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, who came to Simla to interview and present a memorandum of the Chamber to the Commerce Member of the Government of India, met Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan as well as Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir G. S. Bajpai and explained to them the view-points of the Indian community in Ceylon and the existing disabilities imposed upon them by the Ceylon Government

In an interview to the "United Press" Mr. Desai reiterated the demand of the Indians that politics and economics were inseparable and, therefore, a complete and satisfactory settlement of all outstanding questions, such as political franchise and civic status of Indian nationals in Ceylon must be arrived at prior to concluding a trade pact between India and Ceylon.

All the members of the Legislative Assembly whom he met gave him a patient and sympathetic hearing, and from the conversations he had with them, said Mr Desai, he was confident that the Government of India would press for a satisfactory solution of the grievances of Indians in Ceylon at the time of trade talks. Mr Desai laid stress upon the question of status, rights and privileges of Indian nationals in Ceylon and said that it was far more important than the trade pact, for no nation would ever care to promote its trade with another nation at the sacrifice of the honour of its nationals.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF R. M. S.

Deputation Waits On D. G. Of Posts And Telegraphs

SIMLA: August 27.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, received to-day a deputation of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, composed of 18 representatives from all over India, led by Mr. Lakshmikant Maitra, a member of the Central Assembly and Vice-President of the Union.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The deputationists urged their view-points on about 16 questions, including an examination for inspectors, the placing of mail vans in composition of trains, inadequacy of staff, reduction of leave, reserves in R. M S., new rules of appeals, recovery of loss from officials not directly connected with losses, the committing of the officiating services of second grade clerks, etc., with which the Director General is understood to have agreed.

Mr. Bewoor expressed appreciation of the way in which Mr. Maitra conducted the deputation and acknowledged faithful, honest and intelligent discharge of duties by postal employees which helped the Department to earn increased revenue every year.

Mr. Maitra thanked the Director General for his sympathetic treatment to the deputationists and appreciated his idea of annual contact with the Union.

The deputationists were treated to tea and refreshments by Mr. Bewoor.—United Press.

CO-ORDINATING AGENCY

Bombay Co-operators' Conference Move

A common Co-ordinating Agency for the Co-operative Banks in the Province, which will be entrusted with the work of looking into all important matters, including the regulation of rates of the banks, mutual arrangements regarding exchange business and the maintenance of fluid resources, will be established within six months.

This was one of the important decisions of the Bombay Co-opecrative Banks' Conference held in Bombay on Friday and Saturday, when Prof. V. G. Kale presided. The Government resolution on the report of the Bombay Co-operative Inquiry Committee formed the basis of discussion in which the Registrar of Co-operative Societies also participated. The Conference passed over 20 resolutions affecting the future of the co-operative banks.

Dusserah Cost For Patiala

PATIALA, Aug. 28.

The report that sixteen lakhs rupees will be spent in Patiala on Dusserah celebrations is found to be incorrect on enquiries made in official circles.—A. P.

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Transhipment On E. B. Railway

CALCUTTA: August 28.

Due to excessive floods, the east abutment, a pier and the first span of the bridge at mile 168|9-10, between Sitlai and Khetur Rd. Stations on the Abdulpur-Nawabganj Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, are reported to have been washed away.

No. 191 Up Passenger was transhipped earlier last evening, but further transhipment is impossible and through running was discontinued. Through passengers are being diverted and booking of goods and parcels is stopped to stations beyond Sitlai in the up direction, and Khetur Road in down directions. All trains will terminate at and start from Sitlai.—United Press.

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Featuring:

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Story depicting the Horrors of the Lamas.

Thrills — Romance — Comic, etc.

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To-day being Holiday: Matinee at 2-30 p. m.

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY

MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.

Usual Shows: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

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The PRABHAT TOUCH to the same Shri Krishna is

"GOPAL KRISHNA

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Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY, 2-30 P.M.

CENTRAL

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KRISHNA

TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.

MINERVA'S

MAGNIFICENT SOCIAL SUCCESS

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WED.: ZENANA SHOW: 2 P. M.

MATINEE To-day at 2-30 P. M.

DAILY: 5-15, 6 & 10-30 P.M.

"DHARMA VEER"

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CINEMA:————:GIRGAUM

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TO-DAY, MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

SARASWATI'S SIX—STAR FILMUSICAL SENSATION

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

Rovers' Cup Football

Howrah Union Eliminate Lucknow

QUETTA MUSLIMS AND HYDERABAD DRAW FOR THIRD TIME

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

What wind; what weather! football must go on, says the W. I. F. A., who, despite deplorable monsoonish conditions, are keeping up the progress of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, in which two matches were played on Sunday evening. The first, second replay between the Muslim Football Club from Quetta and Hyderabad XI, again remained undecided, the sides sharing 2 goals.

In the second match, in which the Howrah Union got the better of the Lucknow XI, by an odd goal in three, provided much better and thrilling football than the earlier game. The winners qualified for the quarter-final round of the tourney.

FIRST MATCH

Practically right through the first period of play the Quetta Muslims dominated the exchanges and after a couple of unsuccessful attempts, a spot kick, awarded to them from a little out of the penalty-area, gave them the lead. Fakhrool Hassan, then left back, being responsible for converting it to advantage. This was about 2 minutes before the teams changed ends.

Not long after resumption Hyderabad were presented with an easy chance, Susay, their centreforward, shooting wide, with an open goal before him.

Quetta forwards appeared to be more dangerous than their opponents and but for a number of clever saves by the Hyderabad goal-keeper, there should have been 3 or 4 goals on the board.

The Muslims pressed for most of the time at this stage, but one run through brought Hyderabad the equaliser, Maqsood did the spade work on the left flank and passed to Sheikh Hussain, the latter making no mistake from a near range. This was in 23rd minute.

In the closing minutes Hyderabad played in their opponent's territory and during this period Sheikh Hussain missed a glorious chance of obtaining the winning goal for his side.

Despite extra-time the teams drew in their second replay.

RESULT:—

MUSLIM F. C., QUETTA 1 goal.
HYDERABAD XI 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

MUSLIM F. C., QUETTA:—J. N. Rai; Jumma Khan and Fakhrool Hassan; Fazal, Mohd. Shafi and Nizam-ud-Din; Haneef, Ghulam Nabi, Ghulam Mohd., Sham Lal and Mohd. Rafique.

HYDERABAD XI: — Erayya, Mahboob Khan and Afeef Ahmad; Attaullah, Maqbool Ali and Abdul Gani; Jona, Raj Lengam, Susay, Sheikh Hussain and Magsood Shah Khan.

REFEREE:—Mr. F. H. Terry.

HOWRAH UNION WINS

Lucknow were the first to test their opponent's defence. Hamid, following a clever run down the left bank, centred beautifully but Flowers failed to meet the ball.

At the opposite end, soon afterwards, Howrah Union established an early lead, Shanjahan, their outside-right, after getting past one of the defenders, beat the Lucknow goal-keeper with a pretty angular shot, from a very acute angle. This was, perhaps, one of the best shots seen in the tournament so far.

The teams continued to force a fast pace and the ball was carried from end, with Howrah having, slightly, the better of the game as a result of which they doubled their score 4 minutes before the half-time whistle was sounded, Bhattacharjee, their outside-left, being responsible for this goal.

Crossing over in arrears of 2 goals, the Lucknow XI decreased their opponent's lead, as early as the 2nd minute from the re-start, a rising centre, by the right-wing, being cleverly headed in by Groves.

Encouraged by their success Lucknow tried hard for the equalise but their forwards were, time and again, sent back by Howrah defenders without much difficulty.

Despite occasional 'tries' at either end, there was no further change in the score and the final whistle found the Howrah Union winners by 2 goals to 1.

RESULT:—

HOWRAH UNION 2 goals.
LUCKNOW XI 1 goal.

TEAMS:—

HOWRAH UNION:—P. Bannerjee; Amin and A. Jordon; Kaiser, M. Jordon and S. Mitter; Shahjahan, B. Bose, S. Dutt, R. Narayan and B. Bhattacharjee.

LUCKNOW XI:—Holmes; Hamid and Newton; Behari, Mcgregor and Mahabir; Mukherji, Shivjatsingh, Flowers, Groves and Hamid.

REFEREE:—Mr. W. Ridley.

To-day's Match

4-15 p. m. Muslim F. C., Quetta v. Hyderabad XI (3rd Replay).

5-40 p.m. Young Men, Delhi v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

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A Thrilling Glimpse into the Scientific achievements of To-morrow.

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TO-DAY and TO-MORROW only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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as the 'SCARFACE' of Medicine

DR. SOCRATES

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ANN DVORAK

The Medical Out-cast who put gangdom on the operating table.

Shamdasani v. Sultan Chinoy

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani writes:—

I was considerably amused to read in your yesterday's issue over the signature of Messrs. Kanga & Co., the attorneys of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, a contradiction of the report which appeared in your issue of the 26th instant to the effect that the hearing of my application was postponed, by consent to 14th September. It contradicting the same, the attorneys seem conveniently to wink at the efforts which they themselves made to put off the hearing upon frivolous grounds to a much later date.

When I made the application on Thursday the 25th instant for fixing the hearing on Thursday the 1st September at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Kanga of Messrs. Kanga & Co. on behalf of their client would not agree on the flimsy ground that their Counsel would not be available on that day. In fact he wanted the hearing to be fixed on the 31st March 1939, by which time Mr. Chinoy would cease to be a "Councillor" and also to be in possession of the mayoral chair. Upon my protesting against this proposal, he suggested the hearing for Wednesday the 7th September but as this was likely to clash with the hearing of other matters of mine pending in other courts including the High Court, I was reluctantly compelled to propose Wednesday the 14th September for the hearing. After considerable hesitation and a fresh but futile attempt to put off for a further period on the ground of the convenience of Counsel, Mr. Kanga eventually agreed to Wednesday the 14th September. These, indeed, are the the true facts.

In conclusion Sir, I may point out that my case is against Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and not against the "Mayor" or "Bombay Mayor" as is suggested by the headlines of your reports.—Yours, etc.

KHANDALA GETS 8 INCHES RAIN

POONA: August 28.

The trough of low pressure extending from Gujarat to off the Circars Coast persists. The monsoon has been strong in East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, East Central Provinces and Konkan and generally active in Orissa, along and near the Western Himalayas, South-west Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, West Rajputana, Berar, West Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar.

Scattered showers were reported in the rest of north-east India, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Khandala 8 inches, Mahableshwar 4, Kotah Deesa 3, Jagdalpur, Bahawalpur Badin, Veraval and Bombay 2, Sutna, Udaipur, Rainagiri 1-1/2, Murree, Poona and Mercara 1.—A. P.

All India Weather

From Our Correspondent.

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min Temp	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	93	80	—	17.0	−1.8
Amraoti	81	73	0.2	34.5	+13.4
Akola	85	73	0.3	33.0	+12.6
Ahmedabad	91	77	0.3	18.2	−5.1
Ajmer	87	78	0.1	8.1	−6.9
Ahmednagar	82	69	—	22.5	+11.8
Ambala	94	80	—	18.1	+0.1
Allanabad	92	81	—	32.4	+4.9
Benares	91	82	—	27.3	+0.1
Bareilly	93	80	—	32.9	+8.7
BOMBAY	80	75	2.0	62.5	+7.6
Bangalore	80	65	T	20.2	+8.3
Bhopal	85	75	0.1	43.6	—
Baroda	81	77	T	32.1	—
Belgaum	75	68	0.6	25.5	−7.9
Bahawalpur	96	77	1.9	3.0	−0.7
Bijapur	81	70	0.1	16.4	+8.7
Bellary	88	74	—	13.2	+7.4
Bhavnagar	82	75	0.1	18.0	+2.6
Chittagong	90	78	—	66.2	+5.5
Calcutta	92	80	—	24.1	−11.8
Cuttack	90	78	0.5	26.7	−7.6
Cawnpore	93	81	—	42.8	+18.7
Calicut	85	74	0.2	95.6	+16.3
Colombo	85	79	0.1	10.8	−5.2
Cheerapunji	80	68	—	355.3	+87.4
Cocanada	85	78	—	20.6	+5.1
Cochin	84	74	0.1	55.4	−8.9
Dehra Dun	89	75	—	71.9	+10.7
Delhi	97	79	—	7.4	−9.9
Dehra I. Khan	95	81	—	2.0	−2.6
Darjeeling	69	57	—	89.8	+4.3
Deesa	90	74	3.4	19.2	+8.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	44.3	−5.6
Fort Sandeman	94	76	—	2.9	−1.8
Gorakhpur	94	81	—	38.6	+8.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	70	T	16.1	−0.5
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	77	0.8	2.9	−2.4
Indore	83	72	1.0	41.3	+8.4
Jhansi	91	79	T	34.1	+8.0
Jubbulpore	87	76	0.1	45.9	+5.4
Jacobabad	100	84	—	0.7	−1.3
Jaipur	90	80	—	11.2	−6.3
Karwar	83	74	0.3	77.8	−16.9
Karachi	82	75	T	2.9	−2.5
Kodaikanal	61	51	—	16.0	+0.7
Khandwa	86	73	T	29.7	+9.9
Lucknow	93	81	—	49.6	+23.8
Ludhiana	100	81	—	7.9	−9.1
Lahore	95	81	—	7.0	−5.1
Lyallpur	95	81	—	5.7	−2.4
Multan	92	80	—	5.2	+0.6
Mysore	81	65	0.4	8.9	+0.6
Madras	94	80	—	8.0	−2.0
Maymyo	81	68	0.2	20.3	−3.1
Marmagoa	83	75	—	62.5	—
Malegaon	83	71	0.1	12.5	+0.6
Mussoorie	71	61	0.1	50.3	−10.5
Mahableshwar	64	60	4.3	223.2	+2.7
Murree	72	60	1.2	39.1	+9.6
Mount Abu	77	67	0.8	34.3	−12.5
Masulipatam	84	80	—	17.4	+0.1
Mandalay	92	78	0.3	10.2	−2.4
Mangalore	83	76	0.3	105.1	+10.5
Meerut	—	—	—	16.4	−4.7
Mercara	68	62	1.1	101.2	+10.5
Nagpur	85	75	0.3	43.0	+9.9
Ootacamund	60	51	T	16.9	−3.7
Patna	90	82	—	39.9	+7.6
Peshawar	94	80	0.1	1.3	−2.4
Poona	74	70	0.9	16.3	+1.1
Pachmarhi	80	69	0.7	56.4	+11.5
Port Blair	81	78	T	56.4	+9.4
Quetta	91	67	—	1.0	—
Ranchi	83	73	—	30.9	−5.8
Rawalpindi	92	78	—	32.8	+14.4
Rangoon	88	77	T	56.0	−1.9
Ratnagiri	79	72	1.3	98.3	+18.5
Rajkot	80	75	0.3	18.4	−2.0
Sialkot	93	75	—	26.7	+9.1
Srinagar	79	66	T	6.3	+0.3
Sholapur	81	71	0.1	27.1	+14.2
Shillong	76	63	0.3	50.5	+6.5
Simla	71	59	0.5	38.8	−1.5
Surat	80	77	0.1	35.1	+3.1
Salem	91	73	—	20.1	+7.1
Trichinopoly	93	78	—	10.6	+4.2
Trivandrum	84	77	—	23.0	−1.5
Vizagapatam	88	80	T	16.4	+2.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

MONSOONISH WEATHER IN CITY

BOMBAY Sunday.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure extends this morning and inquiries made at Colaba Observatory indicate that the present weather conditions, which is the result of a disturbance which has moved westward over Gujarat, may persist to-night and may continue to-morrow (Monday).

FALL IN TEMPERATURE

Temperature has dropped by five degrees

Persistent showers in the morning till noon, on Sunday, flooded the low-lying areas in the City and with a sky laden with dark clouds, it looked like a veritable monsoon day with all its significance and vigour.

The following rainfall figures were recorded for the last 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., to-day.

Colaba	1.96"
St. George's Hospital	1.70"
J. J. Hospital	0.90"

The following figures indicate the amount of rainfall up-to-date for the year:

(In inches)

Colaba	62.50,
that is 7.61" above normal.	
St. George's Hospital	63.45
J. J. Hospital	67.57

Between 8 a. m. and 12.15 p. m. a total number of 0.29" of rain was recorded at Colaba Observatory on Sunday.

The minimum temperature is 80.1 degrees, that is 5 degrees below normal, whereas the minimum is 74.8 that is one degree below normal.

Selections For To-day's Races

Diamond Shower Should Win Criterion

By "SENEX"

The Criterion forms the centre-piece of to-day's Holiday Programme. I have an idea that Diamond Shower will win the first classic of the season. He has given all round satisfaction on the track.

1-30 p.m. The Wadi Plate—1 Mile
DHIYAB 1
LUCKY THOUGHT 2
NAJAIMAN DHABBI 3

2-0 p.m. The Gwalior Plate—6 Furlongs
SCHOOL QUAD 1
ANITA 2
FLIPPANT 3

2-30 p.m. The Bhamburda Plate Div. II—6 Furlongs.
PURSUIVANT 1
RED MINX 2
SPILT WINE 3

3-0 p.m. The Poona Arab Stakes About 1-1/2 Miles
ROYAL RIVAL 1
BUKNAR 2
AMIN AL IRAQ 3

3-30 p.m. The All India Poduce Stakes—7 Furlongs
MON CHERI 1
VANDYKE 2
ADVANCE 3

4-0 p.m. H.H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate —1-1/4 Miles
LEGION 1
FIRPO 2
GOLDEN TICKET 3

4-30 p.m. The Bhamburda Plate, Div. I—6 Furlongs.
LORD CLARION 1
DEVONIAN 2
DICK TAPPER 3

5-0 p.m. The Lincoln Plate—6 Furlongs.
WHAT'S WHAT 1
TIPPERARY 2
FRED STEPHENS 3

5-30 p.m. The Criterion Plate —6 Furlongs.
DIAMOND SHOWER 1
MULTISSIMO 2
DESERT NIGHT 3

6-0 p.m. The Baldoyle Plate—6 Furlongs
CARTOON 1
BACHELOR'S BARD 2
GLANLEY 3

Double:—PURSUIVANT and LEGION.

Treble:—MON CHERI, LORD CLARION, WHAT'S WHAT.

COORG CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Invitation To Subhas Bose

(From A Correspondent)

MERCARA, (By Mail).

The Coorg District Congress Committee met at the Coorg Landholders Association's Hall, Mercara, on August 20. The President of the Committee, Mr. I. P. Carriappa was in the chair. 15 out of 23 members were present. At the outset it was decided to contribute some amount to the relief fund of the Brahmaputra floods. Then it was unanimously resolved to invite Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to visit Coorg during his South Indian tour in the next month. After the following resolution about the future of Coorg was passed.

"This Congress Committee having considered deeply the various 'pros and cons' of the problem of Coorg's future and having been satisfied that it is in the best interests of Coorg to remain as a separate province and that such autonomous existence would not be in any way detrimental to the interests or welfare of any other province or India as a whole, reiterates its adherence to and confirms the resolution of this Committee passed at its meeting dated 13th July, 1938 and requests the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to do all it can in furtherance of and towards implementing this resolution".

REFORMS FOR GWALIOR

Maharaja Appoints Committee Of Seven Members

GWALIOR, August 28.

Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, a Reforms Committee, consisting of seven persons, including four Ministers and three non-official members of the present Legislature, has been formed to draft a scheme of constitutional reforms calculated to give more powers to people's representatives in the administration.

The Committee consists of the following:—

Sir Manubhai Mehta (Home Minister); Major Sardar C. S. Angre (Foreign and Political Minister); Rao Bahadur L. M. Mulye (Revenue Minister); Major Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar (Minister); Mr. T. D. Pustake, Mr. G. P. Hirvey and Mr. Takhatmal.

Sir Manubhai Mehta is the Chairman and Mr. S. S. Gaur the Secretary of the Committee.—United Press.

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ALICE FAYE TONY MARTIN SALLY, IRENE and MARY FRED ALLEN
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TO-DAY:—
SPECIAL EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
EUGENE SUE'S IMMORTAL CLASSIC
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Special Concession to Students!

TO-DAY AT 10 A. M.
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Complete Serial in 24 Parts.
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KEYE LUKE · DICK BALDWIN · LYNN BARI
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NELSON EDDY
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 4, 1994
Muslim: Rajjab 3, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 28, 1307
Hightide: 2-11, 14-15
Lowtide: 8-00, 20-23
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 57m

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the above association will be held in the Committee Room Secretariat to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Sir Phiroze Sethna will preside and an address will be delivered by Mr. P. J. Shroff on "Our Association and the public."

PARLE PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle East (except gavthan) will be held to-day (Monday) in Tilak Mandir, Gokhale Hall at 8-30 a.m. re: distribution of seats.

STUDENTS MUSIC CIRCLE.

The Students' Music Circle has been opened on Saturday at Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga, under the Presidentship of Prof. Govindrao Tambe.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the Elphinstonian Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Elphinstone College to consider the desirability of allowing the Professors' Common Room the discretion of distributing the amount of a scholarship of Rs 250 amongst not more than three poor and deserving students of the College.

UNITED JAIN STUDENTS' HOME.

Under the auspices of "The United Jain Students' Home Union" (Peerbhoy Bldg. Princess St.), Prof. Correia Fernandes will deliver a lecture on "The Dangers to Democracy", to-day (Monday) at 9-30 a.m.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further summary in Gujerati of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter 1, Yasna Ha 28.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

The Anniversary of Dr. Bhandarkar will be celebrated in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaon, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. B. S. Sabnis, will address the meeting and Mr. G. V. Panandiker will meet the Samaj members.

VADNAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay will celebrate its annual function to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the Presidentship of Dr. Biharilal N. Anantani Bar-at-Law.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE BOMBAY.

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at Tutorial High School, Grant Road, when Dr. H. D. Khote, Grant Medical College, will deliver a lecture on "Prevention of Common Infectious Diseases" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Advanced) on "Industrial Welfare Work" will meet tomorrow (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Prof. S. G. Beri, will deliver his second lecture on "Industrial Revolution and the Modern Industrial Problem" from 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Advanced) on "Urban Co-operation" will meet on Wednesday, August 31st 1938 at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, when Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi, will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Insurance" from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Prof. J. C. p.d' Andrade will take to-day's (Monday) class in Modern Philosophy on Thursday the 1st September and will meet his students at the usual place and time.

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Travancore Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) to protest against the repression in Travancore and support the popular demand for Responsible Government in the State, Dr. S. K. Vaidya will preside.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Vile Parle Municipal Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, September 14 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Office at Vile Parle.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society classes in astrology will be started at the Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, in a short time. Persons desirous joining should see the Secretary on Sundays between 4 and 6 p.m. at the above address.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley returned to Ganeshkhind from tour on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar". Daily at 5-16, 8 and 10-54 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Yangrilla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Blockade." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Saint in New York". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mr. Moto's Gamble." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Sally, Irene and Mary." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Marie Walewska" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti-Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Fashionable Wife" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Border Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Swiss Miss." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Life and Loves of Beethoven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dharma Veer." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's Programme

AT TARABAUG ESTATE, CHARNI ROAD: Sjt. K. F. Nariman will speak on "Whither Congress?" at 8 p.m. (S.T.).
AT SARDAR HIGH SCHOOL: 5-30, to 7-30 p.m. Dilruba and Vocal Music by Miss P. Bhatt and Miss S. Bhatt 7-30 to 9-30 p.m. Vocal Music by S. D. Jogdand.
AT NAPPU HALL, MATUNGA: 8 p.m. Sjt. S. L. Karandikar's lecture on "Hindu Sabha and National Congress" 10 p.m. Harikirtan
AT ANDHRA ASSO., KALYAN: 9-10 p.m. lecture in English by Mr. S. Krishna Rao on "Present Day Indian" 10-11 p.m. lecture in Hindi by Sjt. B. N. Panda on "Bhakti."
AT KALBADEVI SARVAJANIK GANESOTSAV: Physical feats by Shivaji Vyayam Mandir 9 p.m.
AT JAGANNATH'S CHAWL: Dharmaikya Samrakshaka Sanstha: Mimicry by Prof. Padhye 9,30 p.m.
AT TILAK MANDIR, PARLE: Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar's lecture on future of Hindus 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Hongkong and Shanghai per M V Victoria will be accepted at the General Port Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Monday the 29th instant respectively.

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for United States of America per s.s. Pres. Adams will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Tuesday the 30th instant.

VISUAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Chairman and members of the Executive Committee of the above Society have arranged a tea party to meet the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, United Provinces, at the New Era School, Hughes Road, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Karaoja' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 31st August 1938.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5-00 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th August 1938.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 31st August 1938, for despatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius spetially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

A revised and up-to-date edition of the "Street Directory of Bombay" containing an alphabetical list of the streets in Bombay City and its suburbs with the names and delivery district numbers of post offices serving them shown in the juxtaposition, and also a list of the Telegraph offices in Bombay with their respective hours of business, is now available for sale to the public at all post offices in the City of Bombay. The price of the publication is annas two per copy.

URGENT MEETING OF B.P.C.C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Vanguard Of Freedom Movement

Sampurnanand On Students' Role In Public Life

COMMENDS WARDHA SCHEME FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand in the course of his Presidential address at the Bombay Students Conference on Saturday referred at length to the Education Scheme in U. P. He said:

"While we have no intention of trying to make education self-supporting, we accept the principle that underlies the concept of basic education viz. education that is not merely vocational in the sense of including one or more vocations in the syllabus but tries to correlate the study of the various subjects of the curriculum with instruction in some craft which has an intrinsic, intimate, basic connection with the life of the people. This education should be free and compulsory, and the same, with slight unavoidable variations, for all alike, in rural as well as urban areas.

PLACE OF ENGLISH.

It will take the child in hand somewhere about the age of six or seven and engage him for seven years. English will be the medium neither of instruction nor of examination during this period. After this will come a four years' course of Secondary education which will include English as a compulsory subject. By the time a child has completed his basic education, his teachers should be in a position to judge of his aptitudes, his mental make-up. They should be able to advise him as to the line he should adopt in the Secondary stage. For some the Secondary school or college will, naturally, be a preparation for the University. But it should, in any case, be a thing complete in itself: a preparation for life. It should meet the requirements of those who wish to equip themselves for taking up a non-literary vocation, if I may use the term. In its tentative proposals, our Committee has suggested more than half-a-dozen alternative courses of study.

WARDHA SCHEME.

These are noble aims and we have no delusions that we are going to realise them all at once.

None-the-less we hope to introduce, whatever changes, our socio-economic conditions will permit us to adopt, all over the Province simultaneously instead of one or two selected areas. In this way, we hope to catch and utilize the emotional energy which Mahatmaji has succeeded in liberating by his launching the Wardha-Scheme, which is, after all, the source of our inspiration, much as we may have to deviate from it, in certain aspects. We shall be imperfect, I know, but we shall profit by our mistakes and proceed towards the theoretical ideal in the light of the experience so gained.

One other point and I shall leave this subject. A system of education such as this requires highly trained teachers and such are not available. We have therefore set up a College where a number of selected graduates are being specially trained for this work. You will be interested to learn that about a third of the total number so selected are young men who have been to prison in connection with the Satyagraha movement. We have also set up a training college where women will be specially trained in the teaching of children, particularly those of a pre-basic age, through activity methods."

Speaking on Federation Mr. Sampurnanand said:

DOWN WITH FEDERATION.

Radical opinion in the country is substantially united on the issue of Federation. Our opposition to whatever is dictated from outside, and calculated to strengthen the hands of those whose selfish interest lies in exploiting and oppressing those who are politically and economically weaker than they are, our determination not to permit autocracy to masquerade as democracy, remains as strong as before.

Nor is there much that I could tell you about international questions. We can watch the lowering war clouds as they gather overhead, although no one can foretell when they will burst.

INDIA AND FUTURE WAR.

But our interest in all this is not merely academic: it is intimate, vital, organic. No country to-day can afford the luxury of considering itself isolated from the rest of the world. Placed on some of the most important searoutes and air-routes, dependent for many of our requirements upon others and producing and capable of producing many things which are of immense value in war-time, possessing an almost irresistible resource of man-power and not trained to defend ourselves against aggression, we are sure to find ourselves among the belligerents the day a first-class war breaks out. Again, internal and international politics are always inextricably mixed up and world forces have repercussions never intended by those who first let them loose. Nations which have enjoyed independence for centuries find themselves swept into the ambit of a powerful neighbour and other nations which have groaned under the yoke suddenly find themselves free. Thanks largely to the initiative of the Congress Socialist Party, the country has now begun to think internationally; we have come to realize that, even though we are politically not free men in our own land, we have have an important role to play in world affairs; we see clearly that people outside pay close attention to our opinions and actions; the coming presence of the tri-colour on the battle-fields of China and the inclusion of a number of Indians in the International Brigade in Spain are events of far-reaching importance.

STUDENTS' ROLE IN POLITICS.

This brings me to the role of the student in our affairs. You are engaged in your studies which have naturally the first claim on you. But while you study books, you have also to study life, to study the subjective and objective situation in which we find ourselves. Such study is the preliminary to action. You have to pay attention not only to the political and economic problems which, for obvious reasons, loom large on our horizon but to the social and cultural problems as well. These latter are no less important than the others. We who are privileged to live in this period of transition have a heavy responsibility. We have to make the history which those coming after us shall read: we have to create the environment in which those who succeed us shall find the fullness of their physical and spiritual lives. This is no easy task. There is much in the old order which has to be retained. Much in the new that has to be adopted, and the struggle has to be conducted in an atmosphere of demoralising political servitude and a groaning poverty that robs life of all its joy. You yourselves have to face the spectre of unemployment, malemployment and under-employment, for which no remedy seems to exist.

IN ABNORMAL TIMES.

Those of us who are older than you have to bear the responsibility of actually conducting public affairs but this does not mean that we can afford to do without your study of our common problems, your advice and active co-operation in our work. You can bring to bear on our problem of a freshness of outlook which may not be spontaneously possible to maturer minds long accustomed to move in certain well-set grooves and your expressions of opinion will offer a healthy corrective to the views of your elders. Even though normally you would not be engaged in the conduct of public affairs, on the platform, in the Press, in the Legislature, you can make your silent pressure felt. And if it should ever happen—though I fervently hope it will not—that older heads and hearts begin to falter and capitulate before the forces of reaction, you may have to step into the breach. We are living in abnormal times and abnormal times impose abnormal duties. It must not be forgotten that there are periods in man's history when the hearth, the study and the cloister have to yield precedence to the battlefield. Whatever happens, you have to see to it that your banner of peace, progress and freedom is borne aloft by strong hands and sturdy hearts.

I will not waste your time with doling out advice. You know the task before you: you know what students in other countries are doing.

You are at once our vanguard and our rearguard and your responsibilities are correspondingly heavy."

"Students Must Blow Up Social Fetters"

Mr. M. L. Shah in the course of his welcome speech to the Bombay Students' Conference said:—

This is the first conference of the students of Bombay after the student movement in the country was organised on an All-India basis. In the past we had two conferences of the students of Bombay one in 1931 and the other in 1936 which did a good amount of field work. To-day we, as part of a whole, are gathered together to reap the fruits of the work done by students in the past.

It is the aim and object of this conference to devise ways and means how best to achieve the goal.

The first task before us, therefore, is to see that our education is sound and helps to develop a citizen who knows his responsibilities towards his own self and towards the society.

The youth of the country were to realise that it constitutes the powder magazine which can blow up all senseless social fetters, religious hypocrisy and political bondage, say for instance, if we have 5,000 students to join the recently started student Brigade I assure you that we can effect the socio-political life of the city. None dare take us lightly. We become a power in the land. Only we must think over this matter and understand our own strength. After all in the next struggle we are going to be the cannon-fodder, why not then ask those who are going to use the cannon to do it rightly.

GREETINGS TO STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

Wishing success to the Bombay Students' Conference, now in session, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Congress, hopes that the Conference would give a powerful impetus to students movement.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally in a message from New York sends his warmest greetings for a successful Conference. The atmosphere in the country and the proud part that the Indian delegation is playing in the Conference (World Youth Conference), he adds, gives him great hopes about the bright future of the Indian student and youth movements.

Wishing the Conference every success he hopes that it would be a step ahead over the great Youth League days.

Swami Sahajanand, President, All-Indian Kisan Sabha, regretting his inability to attend the Conference, declares that Peasant India calls students to help.—United Press.

KARACHI, August 27.—Three thousand cases of Mauser rifle cartridges were landed from the Dutch Boat "Kotagede" from Germany for delivery to the Afghan Government.—United Press.

"PROBLEMS OF A CONGRESS MINISTER"

Syt. Sampurnanand's Lecture

Syt. Sampurnanand, Minister for Education in the U. P. Government will deliver the last lecture of the series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on "The Problems of a Congress Minister" at Blavatsky Lodge to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Admission is by Ticket.

Sampurnanand's Programme In City

The following is Sjt. Babu Sampurnanand's programme in the city.

TO-DAY (MONDAY.)

9 a.m.—Tea by B.P.C.C. officials at Congress House.
2 p.m.—Interview with Sjt B. G. Kher.
3-30 p.m.—Will meet the Visual Education Society at the New English School.
5-30 p.m.—Public meeting of workers at Fergusson Road, Parel.
9 p.m.—Public meeting at Parel under the auspices of Congress Committee and Congress Socialist Party.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY.)

4 p.m.—Visit to Tata School of Social Science.
7 p.m.—Lecture on 'problems of a Congress Minister' at Blavatsky Hall, under the auspices of Congress Socialist Party.
9 p.m.—Visit to Social Service League, Departure—Wednesday evening for Lucknow.

LATE MR. MARK PATRAO.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mark Patrao (32) son of late Mr. P. M. Patrao (a snuff merchant at Dhobi Talao) who was suffering from bronchitis pneumonia for the last three days died in the St. George's Hospital on Saturday at 9 p.m. He belonged to a highly respectable Christian family of Mangalore, and was a journalist and enthusiatic Congress worker, working under the guidance of Mr. M. N. Roy. There was a big gathering of relations and friends who attended his funeral yesterday.

STOP BIGAMOUS MARRIAGES

A Bill to provide for the prevention of Bigamous Marriages among Hindus in the Presidency of Bombay has just been published. It will be moved by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

The statement of objects and reasons says:

"It is time that the Hindu Society looks up to the necessity of moving with the times. The Hindu Society is now sufficiently advanced to introduce such a measure. If the women have to be raised to a status of equality with men, the institution of polygamy which more or less treats women as chattels should be abolished. This Bill is intended to extend the penalty attached to bigamy to a man who marries more than one wife."

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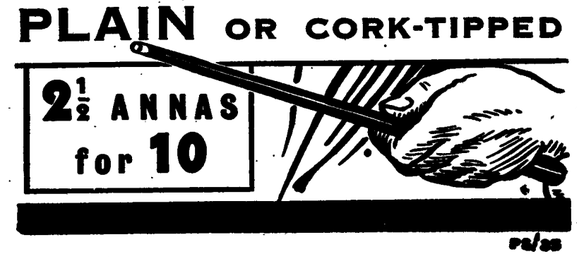

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938

POPULATION PROBLEM

In his annual report for the year 1936 the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India estimates that the population of India is likely to reach, by 1941, the huge figure of 40 crores. The rate of increase is not abnormal and ordinarily such increase is presumed to be indication of peace, prosperity and good public health. But conditions in India are far from ordinary. For several years past the reports of the Public Health Commissioner have warned the public that the study increase in population has not been accompanied with a parallel increase in food supply. Though we may not literally accept the dictum of Malthus that, while population increases in geometrical ratio, its means of sustenance can increase only in arithmetical ratio, it is now common knowledge that in far too many countries population has increased much faster than production in spite of many inventions yielding increased production and consequently acute national and international problems have arisen and disturbed the peace of the world. So far as India is concerned, it is notorious that for decades past production has miserably failed to keep pace with the increase of population. In these circumstances the Health Commissioner's estimate of the population in 1941 will inspire in an Indian nearly the same feelings which must have surged in the heart of the Sikh wage-earner, whose wife, we were told the other day, gave birth to triplets for the third time since 1936.

Malnutrition

The problem of food and population is indeed appalling in India and demands prompt and grave consideration. We shall not discuss here to what extent it has been accentuated by what is called the economic bleeding of India under British rule. We mention it just to emphasize the point that there can be no salvation for India until her exploitation by Britain ceases completely. Here we shall consider other means of solving the problem. Broadly speaking, there are only two solutions open to India, apart from emigration which is practically impossible on any large scale. These are planned increase in food supply and checking the increase of population by voluntary means. Referring to investigations about nutritional requirements of India the report says: "The conclusion is reached that the food available is just sufficient to cover the energy needs of the people, provided it is evenly distributed and that the average diet, which consists mostly of cereals, is lacking in animal protein, mineral salts and vitamins, which are so essential for the proper physical functioning of the body. Milk, eggs, fish and meat would supply the required animal protein, whilst green vegetables and food provide essential vitamin and mineral salts. These articles, which have been termed "protective foods", are, however, relatively more expensive than cereals and ordinarily they are eaten in very small quantities, or entirely absent from the diet." We are sure that the actual situation is much worse than it has been painted. Even apart from even distribution the total quantity of food actually produced or normally available in India at present is hardly enough for anything like decent living. And it is notorious that malnutrition is in the last analysis responsible for the death of millions of persons through malaria, influenza and such other diseases brought on or aggravated by low vitality. For this very reason however, we agree that every possible effort must promptly be made to increase food supply and ensure its even distribution. In this connection is it too much to appeal to the Government to stop taxing the poor man's salt and converting food into the poison of liquor? We would earnestly appeal to Congress Governments to expedite their programmes of prohibition.

Birth Control

We must, however state here with all the seriousness we are capable of that there are sharp limits to the increase and even distribution of food in India and that therefore the other solution, namely, checking population by voluntary means must be attempted for all it is worth. And no means, if legitimate, should be spared. Early marriage must be discouraged far more than it is at present. This is not possible to appreciable extent through legislation. But public opinion can and should be built up against early marriage. Birth control through restraint must be encouraged whenever possible. And recent research in what is known as "safe periods" may yield good results among the poorest if they are capable of any restraint. But we feel that birth control through contraception measures will be necessary in numerous cases. Even if it is an evil from any point of view—we do not think it is—it is a lesser evil than the appalling spectacle of millions of children and adults dying from the effects of starvation or semi-starvation. It would be a grievous pity if Congress Governments failed to popularise birth control through contranceptives merely because it is disapproved by Gandhiji. We trust the Government of Bombay, who are seriously considering this question, will give a lead to other Provincial Governments.

Approaching The Climax

Sir Thomas Inskip, British Minister for the co-ordination of Defence Services, declared the other day that events in connection with Czech-Sudeten problem were rapidly approaching a decisive stage. They are. The Czech Government have gone to the utmost limit to satisfy not only the just but even some unreasonable demands of the Sudeten Germans. Their attitude which amounts to a desperate desire for peace must command admiration even of the pro-Nazi Lord Runciman. But what is the attitude of the Sudeten Nazis? They have given no indication of responding to such a conciliatory policy. Indeed, they have if possible grown more implacable and bellicose. This is clearly evident from a manifesto just issued from the Headquarters. In plain and honest language it means that they are out to provoke conflicts and thus to precipitate a critical situation. Why? Because the Sudeten "problem" is merely an excuse which Nazi Germany wants to exploit for her own expansionist aims, political and economic. "Observers" in Berlin, says a report, "are doubtful whether the German demand for autonomy will stop at its fulfilment or whether an ambition to control the Danubian basin is lurking behind it."

There can really be no doubt about it. This is the least that the Germans want as an alternative to an immediate and complete hegemony over Czechoslovakia. And to achieve it they are actually threatening war. Mr. Winston Churchill who, however keen a Franco-phil he may be, is certainly no friend of Russia, has uttered a grave note of warning in connection with the strategy of the Germans. Referring to the extraordinary mobilisation in Germany, he finds in Nazi activities in Czechoslovakia "disquieting signs similar to those which preceded Austria." And he rightly declares that "the whole state of Europe and the world is moving steadily towards a climax". In the circumstances what was urgently needed was some positive declaration on the Czechoslovakian situation on behalf of Britain. Sir John Simon has responded to its urgency by —doing nothing of the kind. No wonder that a high Paris official was constrained to say that "Sir John Simon said just what we expected, which is far less than we hoped." No wonder that International Fascism is pleased with his speech. For British "realism" has once again failed what ought to be the sacred duty of Great Britain.

THE LESSON OF SIKAR

Impressions Of Visit To Jaipur

(From Our Special Correspondent)

I

Sikar—the gaunt spectre of an impending tragedy which for over twelve weeks haunted the thirty thousand people within this walled city, has passed away. But what of the problems which it has raised, problems affecting not only its peculiar position in relation to Jaipur, but the future of Jaipur itself and the Rajputana States in general? They remain more urgent than ever, demanding courage, wisdom and foresight—and all who have the interests of Jaipur State at heart are looking up to the young ruler of Jaipur to set an example which will give a new lead to the Rajputana States. The very fact that throughout the last three months the Sikar dispute has been anxiously watched by people all over India and formed the subject of a considered appeal by the Working Committee of the Congress, shows the national importance of the constitutional issues involved and their bearing on the problem of the States—the real great problem of the future.

Two Worlds

No one can correctly understand the problem of Sikar without first knowing Jaipur and its administration. The problem of Sikar would not have arisen at all if the Jaipur administration had only had that living touch with its people and their aspirations necessary for producing a feeling of political one-ness. Here as in many places elsewhere, much of the trouble is due to the fact that the people and the Government move in two different worlds, and no big effort, so far as I can see, has been made to bring them together. This has been the unfortunate state of affairs both in Sikar and Jaipur. If the recent clash at Sikar, which has happily ended, helps to open the eyes of those at the head of the administration and makes them face political realities in the proper spirit, there will be no cause for taking a depressing view of the future. So, before I take up the actual happenings at Sikar and the problems which they raise, let me give an idea of the situation as it is in Jaipur. As I have already said, no picture of what has happened can be complete without this necessary back-ground.

Publicity Shy

It has been said: "Jaipur did not casually grow, it was made." Its straight and broad roads, the beautiful pink houses arranged and designed in symmetrical proportion sheltered by hill-slopes, and the superb grandeur of their architecture, specially the Amber Palace with its world famous mirror rooms, leave an unforgettable shock. Here is a big State, To the visitor it has all a magical beauty which at once captivates his mind. But there I must pause and say that there does not seem to be much in common between the appearance of the city and the life of the people. My very first discovery on arrival in Jaipur gave me a veritable shock. Here is a big State, the fourth largest in Rajputana, with a population of nearly 30 lakhs of people and with a revenue of over a crore and a quarter, a State with hoary traditions associated with kingdom of Virata in the Mahabharata, with a young Europe-travelled ruler and a British Prime Minister, but it is still so publicity-shy that even its administration reports are not open to public view. I was told that a few copies were printed for official use, but none could be made available for the public. What is the reason for this extraordinary secrecy? None at all, I should think, except the thoughtless persistence of old methods despite the emergency of new conditions. One should expect that the administration of the State would be anxious to make known its achievements and try to draw public sympathy and support, not thrust the whole thing under a shroud of secrecy as if it was no concern of the people!

Peasantry's Plight

In the circumstances it is no easy matter to get reliable figures about the State. I have no desire to tire the patience of the reader with a long string of figures, but a few are necessary to illustrate the present position of the province. Out the total income of over a crore and a quarter, over fifty lakhs comes from land revenue, the rest being made up of customs which contribute nearly twenty lakhs, ex-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

BLACKMAIL BEHIND EUROPEAN SCENE

By H. N. Brailsford

The official hands which tune broadcasting and the Governmental Press assure us that we may view the German military manoeuvres without alarm.

To be sure, if everyone is prepared to give way to the Fuhrer as usual, there is no ground for alarm. In holding manoeuvres at this time of year, the Germans are only doing what everyone does.

What is unusual is their scale and duration. A week or even two is the customary period. But these exercises will stretch from mid-August well into October. Some 1,350,000 men will be under arms.

More significant still, half a million workers have been snatched from peaceful industry to complete in haste the already formidable defences of the Western frontier.

All this coincides with a hot press campaign against the Czechs and with a critical phase in the negotiations between the Republic and its disaffected German minority.

No one knows whether Hitler means to strike, but plainly by holding his forces mobilised through two months he gains a military advantage, and exerts a formidable pressure on Prague, Paris and London.

"But surely," the reader may say, "Hitler cannot have forgotten the weekend of May 21. While a Russian air-fleet massed on the frontier, he was plainly told that Great Britain would take her stand with France in resisting any aggression against the Czechs.

"That warning had its effect. What worked in spring will work again in autumn. In this one region of Europe collective security is a reality."

The Real Danger

I wish this reasoning convinced me. But my reading of history tells me that a Great Power may warn another successfully once, but rarely twice.

The British navy cleared decks for action in the Agadir crisis during the Moroccan affair. That warning worked, but a similar gesture failed in 1914. The Kaiser, by a threat, compelled the Tsar to desert his clients the Serbs during the Bosnian crisis. That was why he could not desert them a second time in 1914.

Precisely because Hitler gave way in May to a warning that received the widest publicity, he may be slow to give way again in September.

That, incidentally, is the objection to the spasmodic and improvised application of collective security. The system should operate universally and automatically without the need for dramatic warnings.

The real danger of this situation is that the irresolute behaviour of the Western Powers has deprived them of support on which they used to count.

Poland accepted a French loan for re-armament the other day, but in this Czech question she is not to be trusted. She is about to withdraw from the Council of the League, and through the mouth of Colonel Beck has made it clear that she will not actively fulfil her duties under the Covenant.

It is doubtful if she would permit a Russian air-fleet to cross her territory, if the Czechs had need of it.

It is to be foreseen that Hungary, which like Poland has claims on Czech territory, will play jackal to the Nazi lion, if ever that animal goes hunting.

Price Of Neutrality

But over Rome broods the biggest and most menacing of these marks of interrogation. If Hitler were to use the forces he is now parading, how would Mussolini act?

Every student of Italian policy knows the answer to that riddle. He would start as a neutral, on the model of 1914, and then sell his support to the highest bidder.

Merely by armed neutrality he can influence in a high degree the balance of military power. By massing troops in the Alpine passes he can compel the French to do the same thing.

Alternately, he could on the Brenner Pass threaten the German rear. Again, by merely keeping his ports and railways open, he could render any blockade of Germany ineffective.

But his bargaining power turns chiefly on his strategic control of Majorca and the Spanish mainland. In the event of war the French would aim at transporting 1,500,000 men from Africa to Europe.

That, with his bases at Palma and Malaga, Mussolini could forbid; while German submarines and planes, with bases on the Northern coast, could render the much longer Atlantic route perilous.

Such is the blackmail to which the Western Powers have exposed themselves by tolerating the intervention of the Dictators in Spain.

Long ago I argued on this page that in Barcelona lay the key to the defence of Prague. Because they allowed Hitler and his partner to establish themselves in Spain, London and Paris must handle them delicately in the Czech crisis.

As it deepens, there is a risk that Mussolini will plunge still further by sending an even bigger army to Spain, confident that, while Hitler mobilises, Mr. Chamberlain will continue to smile wrily on any and every extreme of intervention.

If Hitler Strikes

If Hitler strikes, then in Spain and elsewhere the price that will have to be paid for Mussolini's neutrality will soar as the struggle grows intense.

With this prospect in view, the case for stronger action by the Labour Party and the French Socialists becomes daily clearer. The

(Continued on Page 9 Col 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NECESSARY SACRIFICE

The crisis that was provoked in France by M. Daladier's broadcast speech has now been averted. As M. Blum hinted in an article written in the 'Populaire' immediately after that speech, the Left, while standing guard over social legislation would do its best to avoid a split in the "Front Populaire". Evidently M. Daladier took the hint and in a subsequent pronouncement tried to explain what he had actually meant. The sequel to the whole affair appears to be a compromise that while the Law about hours and conditions of work will stand, there will be some sort of "overtime work" in industries connected with the defence of the country. The compromise implies a departure from the spirit of Social Legislation passed by the Socialists. But in the critical state of France surrounded by enemies and supported by a "realist", reactionary ally the sacrifice by the Left was necessary. We wish that it also stops M. Daladier's drift towards the Right.

SCANDALOUS.

Interpellations in the Central Legislative Assembly and a press statement issued by Mr. Manu Subedar reveal some ugly facts about certain contracts made by the Calcutta Port Trust with Messrs. Bird and Co. The Trust is predominantly British in its personnel and the company also is a British concern. It is not surprising, therefore, that the company has been labour contractors to the Port Trust for over forty years and that the contract has been renewed from year to year without open tenders. The Accountant-General of Bengal, who is the Auditor of the Trust, has repeatedly emphasized the desirability of calling tenders for the supply of labour. But his recommendation has gone unheeded. As if in anticipation of difficulties in the near future about renewing the contract, the Trust is understood to have recently renewed, for eight years, the contract for the huge sum of one crore and eighty lakhs of rupees. It is also alleged that the difference between what is actually given for labour and the rate which the contractor receives is in some cases 35 per cent. Such scandalous favouritism, if it is nothing, worse, cannot be wholly removed unless the Trust itself ceases to be a virtual monopoly of Britishers.

DESIRABLE MOVE.

We are glad to learn from the reply given to question by Mr. Kher in the Bombay Assembly that the Government were considering the advisability of making a representation to the Central Government with a view to obtain delegation of powers to manage the Bombay Broadcasting Station. We do not delude ourselves into the hope that the Bombay Government will get the powers easily. They must be prepared for a very stiff struggle with the Central Government. Right and justice, of course, are on the side of the Provincial Government. As the Premier said, the Radio was one of the most powerful means of disseminating knowledge. As such, it forms part of nation-building activities and should, therefore, be under the control of the popular Government. But by reason of this very character of the Radio the "Imperial" Government of Delhi will do their best to retain control over it. They want to disseminate knowledge of a kind that suits them.

HELP THE MISSION

As cholera and plague have broken out in China and there is great dearth of vaccine, Dr. Atal, the leader of the Congress mission to China, has appealed to the Bombay Government to spare for him as much of the vaccine prepared at the Haffkine Institute as they can. We endorse the appeal, though we are not sure if it is possible for the Government to make a free gift of it on a very large scale. In any case it should be possible for them to help the mission to a considerable extent. What is urgently wanted is good vaccine prepared afresh. It will be excellent if some generous individuals in Bombay contribute to the cost of the vaccine spared for the mission.

WANTED MORE VIGILANCE

Replying to certain questions in the Legislative Assembly Government admitted that, in spite of police supervision, sutta gambling "is prevalent on a very large scale in the City of Bombay." They also stated that allegations were made from time to time that the police connived at such gambling but that, though inquiries were invariably made into such allegations, "so far no case had been reported in which the allegations had been well founded." We trust there is no complacence in the matter. If, as admitted, sutta gambling is prevalent "on a very large scale" in spite of police supervision and inquiries into allegations about police connivance, the presumption is natural that something may be wrong with the supervision and the inquiries. The police need to be more vigilant and the public should be more active in helping them to stamp out the evil. The Government must appoint an independent enquiry into the allegations against the Police.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

An empty purse causeth a full heart.

If a man fails once he begins to believe in luck.

A good-sized closet is required for some family skeletons.

Free lectures are often worth less than the cost of admission.

And it sometimes happens that after a man has made money the money gets busy and unmakes him.

The average girl may not be a success as a stone tosser, but when it comes to throwing a hint she is Susie-on-Spot every time.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"It seems to me—and I must tell you plainly—that these German forces have not been placed on a war footing without the intention of reaching a conclusion within a very limited space of time."

—Winston Churchill.

* * * *

The Bombay Government demand for themselves the management of the Radio which is "the most powerful means of disseminating knowledge."

That is why they wouldn't get it.

* * * *

"Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim narrated the events which led to a partitioning of Palestine and the subsequent horrors perpetrated on the Arab people."

—Press Report.

He did not narrate what the Muslim League had done or was going to do about it, because there was nothing to narrate.

* * * *

Another Muslim League speaker complained that "the British who condemned bombing in China or Abyssinia were themselves resorting to aerial bombardment."

It is understood by the Junior Colleague that that is why the Muslim League supported the Army Bill and declared through one of its spokesmen that the interests of Indian Muslims and the British Empire were identical.

* * * *

A Cawnpore report has it that the local Muslim League has passed a resolution, sponsored by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, in criticism of the Muslim League Party's support to the Army Bill.

Apropos of it it is rumoured that in an exclusive interview which he granted to himself Mr. M. A. Jinnah declared that he would quietly ignore such criticisms.

* * * *

According to a Paris report the French did not think that the situation in Czechoslovakia called for any declaration of international importance from the British Government.

They were undoubtedly wise in trying to keep the British realists at least silent.

* * * *

UNKNOWN SPECIES OF ANTHROPOID APE

Sir A Keith's Lecture At Cambridge

—Headlines.

No, it doesn't relate Mr. Shastri's "grinning monster"—or whatever it was—of the Government of India Act.

* * * *

Yugoslavian Ministers who took a prominent part in the Little Entente Conference and in connection with the Agreement with Hungary have resigned.

It is obvious that Signor Mussolini was not exactly amused.

* * * *

"Tokio, Aug. 24.

The Japanese have started a full dress drive against the Chinese lines defending Hankow."

—Reuter.

Accompanied with naked brutality?

* * * *

Apropos of the Sudeten-Czech problem "observers", it is reported, "are doubtful whether the German demand for autonomy will stop at its fulfilment or whether an ambition to control the Danubian basin is lurking behind it."

Do they need to be doubtful at all?

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT

"We have no respect for those who were born lazy; it is like being born millionaire; they cannot appreciate their bliss. It is the man who has hammered his laziness out of the stubborn material of life for whom we chant praise and alleluia."

Christopher Morley.

* * * *

For over an hour a dreary speaker had tried the patience of the audience. Then some of them began to leave. As one man went out of the doorway, another, who had waited outside, asked "Has he finished?"

"Yes," was the reply, "long ago, but he won't stop."

Daladier's Policy Endorsed

Popular Front Majority To Be Maintained

PARIS, Aug 28.

A delegation of the Left Wing Parliamentary Parties passed a resolution virtually endorsing, M. Daladier's policy. The resolution declares agreement with M. Daladier on maintenance of the present Popular Front majority in respect of social legislation now enforced, and the necessity for increasing production in the interests of national security and economy, and refers to possible modifications of the 40 hour week and other measures contemplated with the object of increasing production.—Reuter.

Estimates Committee For Central Legislature

Finance Member Circularises Draft Constitution

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

It is understood Sir James Grigg, Finance Member, has circularised the leaders of the Parties in the Legislative Assembly a draft for the Constitution of an Estimates Committee. He has also informed them that he would be prepared to bring forward a motion to set up a consultation committee on the basis of the draft as an experimental measure provided he was satisfied that it would meet with general acceptance. The draft terms of reference differ somewhat from those suggested by Sir James Grigg in the Assembly in March last. The omission of the form of estimates from the purview of the Committee is due to the fact that this is a matter which falls more properly within the scope of the Public Accounts Committee.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE.

It is understood that the Committee will consist of 15 non-official members elected by the Assembly for a year, but there ought to be a convention that all prominent parties or groups other than official members (i.e., including nominated and unattached members) should be represented on it. The Committee should elect its own Chairman.

(b) The Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department dealing with the Budget will be the Secretary of the Committee.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee will be:—

"To examine the estimates presented to the Legislature and to report what, if any, economies, consistent with the policy implied in those estimates, may be effected therein."

(d) The Committee will be a purely advisory body.

(e) The Committee will examine each year with the help of the departmental officers a group of estimates selected by the Finance Department. It is not contemplated that the Finance Department should select any estimates falling wholly within the non-votable category, but they would not desire to exclude from the purview of the Committee non-votable items falling within other estimates. For the first and experimental year the following might be a suitable group:—

Survey of India, Botanical Survey, Zoological Survey, Archaeology, Education, Medical Services, Public Health.

(f) The estimates will be referred to the Committee only after they have been presented to the Assembly and the Committee will not report until after the estimates have been voted.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Estimates Committee of the House of Commons consists 15 members, and is appointed annually. The terms of reference are:—

"To suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented for examination, and to report what, if any, economies, consistent with the policy implied in those estimates, may be effected therein."

2. The principal features of the working of this Committee are summarised below:—

(a) The Committee is a purely advisory body.

"It cannot reject or approve any estimates nor can the Minister in charge of any estimate be condemned by its adverse decision or relieved of his own responsibility by its approval. Its functions are those of a critic and scrutineer of details."

(b) The estimates are referred to the Committee only after they have been presented to the House.

(c) The Committee examines only a single estimate or group of estimates with the assistance of a treasury official with a view to detecting extravagances and suggesting economies consistent with the policy implied in the estimates.

USE OF OBSERVATIONS

(d) The report of the Committee is not received until after the estimates have been voted and so the Committee's work does not affect the estimates for the year, though its observations are taken into consideration in framing the estimates of the succeeding years.

3. The question has been considered whether the Committee should examine the estimates in detail before they are presented to Parliament and while they are still in a stage where reductions can be made on non-party lines, without such proposals being considered as motions adverse to the Government, as is the case when the estimates have been presented to th House as the policy of the Government. Any procedure of this sort, however, strikes at the root of the fundamental principle of Ministerial responsibility.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in bringing the Committee into existence in 1912 stated: "There must be no Committee that will divest the executive of its responsibility. That is, there must be no committee which is to be a substitute for the House of Commons, responsibility; and there must be no committee that will accept responsibility for the policy it is examining."

WHAT GLADSTONE SAID.

Gladstone has also said that when Ministers assume the responsibility of stating that certain expenditure is necessary for the support of the civil Government, and maintenance of the public credit at home and abroad, it is evident that none can effectually challenge the proposed expenditure to any material extent. No Government could be worthy of its place if it permitted its estimates to be seriously resisted by the opposition. The chief danger to be apprehended in appointing a committee to examine the estimates, was therefore, the possibility of interfering with ministerial responsibility. This danger is obviated if the estimates are first presented to Parliament and then referred to the estimates committee for consideration, with a view to reporting after the vote has been taken. Such procedure, while not affecting, the expenditure which will take place under the estimates under consideration, would have a material effect on the next estimates to be presented and thus advance Parliamentary control by two years, as compared with any effect which the Public Accounts Committee's discussion on a completed account may have on subsequent estimates. Criticism of the estimates on these lines, therefore, has the effect of increasing Parliamentary control, without in any way diminishing ministerial responsibility or the care of the department itself.

STATEMENT MADE IN 1914.

The limitation of the functions of the Committee as regards policy also follows from what is said above. It is excluded from any consideration of Government policy as usually understood. This position was made clear by a statement by the Chairman of the Estimates Committee to the Financial Secretary of the War Office in 1914:

"We in no way interfere with the policy of the War Office, but we do endeavour to see that, it having been determined that you should do certain things, you should do those things at as low a cost as possible, of course compatible with efficiency."

The Committee's report of 1913 was equally definite: "As expenditure under vote navy is entirely governed by considerations of general policy, the Committee offer no remarks upon it." The Committee's duty is thus to detect extravagances and to suggest economies consistent with the policy implied in the estimates.—A.P.

Lad's Fatal Fall

A five-year-old boy, Manoher Narwekar died at the Children's Hospital on Sunday.

It appears that he was sliding down the balustrade of the staircase of his home at Lady Jamshedji Road, when he lost his grip and fell down on the floor.

CONGRESS LEADERS ARRESTED

Documents And Membership Forms Seized By Nabha Police

LUDHIANA Aug. 28.

Pandit Anat Ram, President of the Phool Congress Committee, Mr. Narsi Ram, General Secretary and nine other prominent Congress workers of the Ilaqa were arrested in the Congress Office by the Nabha Police and taken to Nabha, according to a statement of Lala Sant Ram, President Nabha Praja Mandal, who arrived here to-day. He added that the Congress Office was searched and all documents along with membership forms were seized by the Police. The National Flag flying on the Office building was also removed.

A Satyagraha War Council has been formed with headquarters at Khanna. The Council has resolved to send Jathas to Nabha for holding peaceful demonstration of the national flag till all restrictions imposed on the display of the tri-colour are withdrawn.

The first Jatha headed by comrade Fazal Rahman of Nabha left last evening for Nabha.—A. P.

Victim Of Suicide Pact?

An unemployed young man is stated to have entered into a suicide pact with his mother resulting in the latter's death on Sunday morning.

It is stated that Anandibai Katan, aged 45 and her son Sunderji were living at Pydhownie. Being unable to get proper employment, both the mother and son swallowed opium on Saturday evening. They were removed to hospital where the mother died on Sunday morning. The son is said to be progressing.

"ALBATROSS" CRASHES

Fate Of Britain's Fastest Air-liner; Occupants Unhurt

LONDON, August 28.

Disaster has overtaken the "Albatross", Britain's fastest airliner, while making full-load tests at Hatfield, preparatory to undertaking Transatlantic service in September. It broke into two in landing. Capt. Geoffrey De Havilands personally piloted the machine accompanied by an Air Ministry official. Both were unhurt.

Altogether there were four passengers aboard. All are safe. The machine was taxi-ing to standstill when mysteriously it bounced and broke behind wings. It was a 500 horse power and 42 seater 'plane. De Havillands had received order for seven 'planes of this type, two for the Air Ministry and five for the Imperial Aairways.

It is stated that the machine is not necessarily a complete wreck.—Reuter.

More Br. Police For Palestine

LONDON: August 27.

This morning 120 new recruits for Palestine Police Force left London. Another 230 are expected to leave before the end of September. Early next month also infantry brigade, which it was announced on July 9, would be sent to reinforce the garrison in Palestine, will leave England.—B.O.W.

The Marseilles dockers, who hitherto refused to work on Sundays, have agreed to work tomorrow at the wages fixed in the recent Ministerial Decree.—Reuter.

World Achievement.

The Golden Gate

Well may the American continent be proud of the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco, opened in 1937.

The longest single-span suspension bridge in the world, it has two massive towers 746 feet high, that is, 191 feet taller than the Washington Monument, and over twice the height of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The excavations, principally of rock, are among the many important items in the programme of construction of the Golden Gate Bridge. The total amount of material involved in these excavations is 553,000 cubic yards. This would equal the volume of material that would be removed from the earth in sinking a mine shaft 10 feet square and 25 miles deep. If this material could be piled in a column 27 square feet in section it would reach a height of 105 miles.

The two cables of the bridge are each over 36 inches across. They contain 80,000 miles of wire, sufficient to erect a standard wire fence six feet high on both sides of the main highway from Canada to the Mexican border, a distance of 1,600 miles.

The concrete used equalled the displacement of 18 first-line battleships of 33,000 tons each.

The bridge contains 100,000 tons of steel.

The overall length is 8,940 feet.

The single main span between the towers is 4,200 feet, beating the next single span by 700 feet. The side spans are 1,125 feet.

The roadway is 60 feet wide, and there are two sidewalks each over ten feet wide. The clearance at highwater of the main span is 220 feet.

The bridge is capable of taking 70 million vehicles a year, besides 6,000,000 buses and lorries.

ROUND-UP OF "BAD CHARACTERS"

In pursuance of a campaign to rid the city of bad characters, whose number is stated to be on the increase, the Lamington Road police rounded up 30 persons who alleged to have been found loitering in suspicious circumstances late on Saturday night. They will all be produced at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday.

WOMAN BURNT WHILE COOKING FOOD

Bhanubai Shantilal, a young woman residing at Pydhownie was badly burnt on Sunday morning.

It is stated that her Sari caught fire accidentally while she was cooking food on a Primus stove.

She is lying at the G. T. Hospital in a precarious condition.

ALL SIX CONGRESS CANDIDATES ELECTED

CALCUTTA, August 28.

The first election of the Union Board of Diamond Harbour, Sadar Union, including Diamond Harbour town, was held yesterday. All the six Congress candidates were elected by thumping majority.—United Press.

Sir Andrew and Lady Caldecott arrived at the Victoria Station this afternoon. The Governor was cordially welcomed by members of the Constitution Commission.—Reuter.

R. A. F. 'PLANE CRASHES

Pilot And Observer Killed In Palestine

JERUSALEM: August 27.

A pilot and an observer were killed when an R.A.F. 'plane crashed north of Tulkarem, when the pilot was trying to make a forced landing.—Reuter.

American Lawn Tennis

BROOKLINE (Massachusetts), Aug. 27.

In American Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship finals (Women's), Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan (holders) beat Mme. Mathieu and Mlle. Jedrzej-Owska 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

In Men's Doubles Budge and Mako beat Quiest and Bromwich 6—3, 6—2.—Reuter.

In-Patient's Tragic Death At J. J. Hospital

While staying as an in-patient at the J. J. Hospital Louis Cajaton Misquita is stated to have jumped out of his ward and died.

It is stated that the deceased sustained injuries by falling in his bath on August 17. He was being treated in hospital. At 2 a.m. on Sunday he is stated to have jumped out of a window in his ward situated on the second floor. He was picked up by the hospital staff and treated, but died within two hours after his fall.

Evacuation Order On Farmers

Properties To Be Occupied By Military

NICE, AUGUST 28.

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED FRENCHMEN OWNING LANDS IN VALLON AND CHASTILLON NEAR THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER TO GIVE UP THE PROPERTIES IMMEDIATELY.

FARMERS HAVE BEEN GRANTED ONE MONTH TO REMOVE CATTLE AND GATHER CROPS, AFTER WHICH MILITARY AUTHORITIES WILL TAKE OVER OCCUPATION.

REASONS FOR THIS STEP ARE NOT DISCLOSED BUT PREFECT N. ALPES, MARITIMES DEPARTMENT, IS INFORMING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER.—REUTER.

FINAL CONSULTATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

gress Party as to the attitude they should adopt in the matter.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT

The Ministers are reported to have agreed to carry out the Congress programme, while the Congress Party will support them so long as the former do so. If any dispute arises between the Ministry and the Congress Party, the Congress High Command will give a decision which would be binding on the Ministry.

It is emphasised that one of the most important considerations during these negotiations has been that the solution must be lasting and the Muslims must be convinced that the decision has been taken in order to ensure that justice and equity are done to them.

FINAL DECISION SOON?

The final decision of the leaders, which is expected to follow these lines in the main, is being put in writing. An early announcement is expected.—A.P.

FINAL CONSULTATIONS IN CAMERA

KARACHI, August 28.

Discussions which are proceeding since Tuesday commenced this morning when two Ministers were having final consultations in camera over the draft agreement governing the relations of the Congress Party with the Cabinet.

SARDAR RECEIVES ADDRESS.

Early this morning Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel received an address from the Patels of Karachi. He exhorted them to consider themselves as Indians first and everything else next.

DEPARTURE FOR AHMEDABAD.

Sardar Patel has postponed his departure till to-morrow morning. A 'plane has been chartered from Bombay in which the Sardar, Miss Maniben Patel and Mr. Master, General Manager of Scindia Steam Navigation Company will be flying to Ahmedabad arriving there at noon.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS FOR SIND

KARACHI, August 27.

According to advices received here, two deputations of the members of the Muslim League, one from the United Provinces and the other from Bihar, are coming to Sind shortly.

The objection of the deputationists, it is said, is to acquaint their Muslim brothers in Sind about the alleged shabby treatment, which the Muslims are accorded at the hands of Congress Governments in their respective provinces.

Enquiries in the Muslim League circles show that the Sind Provincial Muslim League Conference will be held in Karachi in the second fortnight of September next. Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, is expected to preside over the conference.—United Press.

HITCH IN RESUMING WORK.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 28.

There is a hitch in the resumption of Sunday work in the docks.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7)

hearts' content. Another attractive feature is that the fees paid by the students last till they pass the examination.

The function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram".

Khalsa College Symbol Of United India

INDIA'S ONWARD MARCH UNDER MAHATMA'S INSPIRATION

Munshi On Need Of Technical Education In Colleges

"British statesmen have realised that a Non-Violent India is much more formidable and much more invincible than a country of men who are prepared to kill and be killed. When the armed nations of Europe have destroyed each other they will realise the value of Non-Violence."

In these stirring words the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi reiterated his faith in Non-Violence, in the course of a speech he made at the Khalsa College on Sunday evening.

The declaration was called forth by a reference to the twin planks of Non-Violence and Voluntary Suffering on the basis of which had risen the Nationalism of India, by Sardar Kashmira Singh, Principal of the College, in a speech inviting the Hon. Mr. Munshi to perform the opening ceremony of the Khalsa College Bombay Technical Institute.

RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

On arrival Mr. Munshi was taken round the College and had tea with the members of the staff.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. and Mrs Rutheesingh Pandit Santanam Mr. Mathurdas Tricumdas, Mr. V. G. Rao and others were present at the function:—

The Principal Sardar Kashmira Singh in the course of his speech said:—

Deeply engrossed in a life and death struggle with a reactionary and repressive Government, entangled in the never-ending maze of hostile litigation, the Akalis have shown amazing achievements in the field of education and social service. Khalsa College, Bombay, was started in June, 1937. They started another First Grade College in Lahore in March 1938.

Two ideals have inspired this great educational venture in a distant province i. e.

(1) The promotion of inter-provincial unity and the fostering of liberal nationalism through an elevated academic atmosphere.

(2) Providing special educational facilities for the submerged classes.

The College has mainly been financed by liberal grants received from the Gurdwara Committee. Nankana Sahib, and we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Jathedar S. Teja Singh, President, Nankana Sahib Committee, Master Tara Singh, B.A., President, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and Master Sujan Singh, B.A., Secretary, Khalsa College, Bombay, and other members of the Governing Body. The College is absolutely cosmopolitan in its staff and educational policy.

"The Sikh Gurus emphasised the basic truth that great heroism can only spring from the depths of great love. We had the rare privilege of witnessing the rise of Indian Nationalism of the twin planks of Ahimsa (or Non-Violence) and Voluntary Suffering. In this age of violent social upheavals, and revolutionary political reconstructions, Indian Nationalism has, under the guidance of a great Bhakta, won its way to power through passive resistance and peaceful suffering.

POTENCY OF LOVE

The forces of Love have vanquished the forces of pride and power. The Akali Movement in the North and the Non-Co-operation Movement with its headquarters in the West, are but two wings of the same great historical movement which has stirred the soul of India. Both have mysteriously converged in the foundation of Khalsa College at Bombay which is a symbol of United India, towering high above Provincial and Communal insularities."

"The management of Khalsa College has always been anxious to start a Technical Department. We were lucky to win the co-operation of a pioneer Technician like Mr. N. A. Printer who agreed to amalgamate his Bombay Technical Institute (with a fine record of technical education extending to about twelve years) with Khalsa College, Bombay, and serve as Director of the new Technical Departament. With the rapid development of wireless and aerial communication in India new opportunities have been created which all progressive young people are anxious to utilise. We train young men to take up positions as radio-engineers, servicemen, electricians, electrical engineers, and we hope to start classes for pilots, ground-engineers, and cinematographers."

TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

Mr. N. A. Printer, after giving a history of the Bombay Technical Institute, said: "The Institute controls a number of Departments, such as: Radio and Electrical Engineering and Allied branches. Ours is a cosmopolitan body admitting students from all parts of India and Asia. We have also opened recently a branch in London, and have placed it in the able hands of Mr. T. P. Brown who is a well-known radio and television expert. The subjects taught by us hold out immense possibilities of progress to our students. Every year many new features are added to our laboratories and within a short time we hope to equip and place at the disposal of Indian students an up-to-date television equipment as well. We are also adding an experimental broadcasting station shortly."

Mr. Munshi, responding in the same spirit, said that at a time when murders and sacrilege of persons and property were accepted as the creed of dictators in Europe, India was making tremendous progress under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. He affirmed that it required much greater courage and much greater heroism to suffer silently than to go and be shot down in battle. Non-violence had been tested during the Civil Disobedience Movement and had been found to be amazingly effective.

NECESSARY ADJUNCT

Referring to the Bombay Technical Institute which had been amalgamated with the Khalsa College, Mr. Munshi said that a technical institute of this kind was a necessary part of a good educational institution. Their colleges had not yet fully accepted the new spirit of the age which recognized the importance of technical education. College authorities still believed that they had achieved their object if they turned out graduates who knew all about Greek History and such other distant subjects. Their higher education was not in touch with actual life and that was the main reason why during the Civil Disobedience campaign the college students with few exception, had remained aloof.

Citing his own instance, Mr. Munshi said that 38 years ago when he entered a college he thought that to be a graduate meant to be an exceedingly learned man. According to a Gujerati proverb it indicated a man who was "sitting on a high pedestal and was writing with a long pen" he considered that anything of a technical character was vulgar and something to be ashamed of with the result this even now he did not know how even to mend a pencil.

TURN TO TECHNOLOGY

Since 1925 when he entered the University Senate he had been agitating for giving a technical bias to education and he was glad to know that thanks to the efforts of several of his friends in the Senate and himself the University School of Technology had been established and he still believed that the salvation of this country would only be achieved when those who were receiving higher education turned more and more towards technology and let alone the traditions of bygone days.

Mr. K. G. Nargund in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Munshi said:

I would like to tell you why our Institute is so popular, and attracts students from so far-off parts of the country. In the first place, as far as I know, ours is the only pioneer Institute admitting non-matric students and by imparting necessary training turns them into useful citizens. The courses of studies have been so arranged that even the most average student will be able to follow. We start with the very first principles, and give an expert training in theory and practice. We do not insist on any particular qualifications but are satisfied if a candidate knows simple English and Mathematics, and has a determination to learn. Wherever necessary, we teach Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics and Trigonometry right from the beginning and this is where we score. The laboratories attached to the Institute are complete in themselves providing rare opportunities to students to experiment to their

(Continued in Col. 5)

Stormy Scenes At Students' Conference

President Compelled To Dissolve Session After Some Work

Nine Out Of 15 Resolutions Declared Passed: Compulsory Military Training For Students Above Age Of 18

Wild and tumultuous scenes were enacted by a section of the Bombay Students' Conference at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday, with the result that the Conference had to be declared dissolved in the middle, by the President.

The Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister of the United Provinces, was in the chair.

More than 2,000 students attended the Conference.

The hostile section of students was spread over the galleries. Catcalls, boos and jeerings, emanating from the section, having had no effect on the organisers of the conference, resort to exploding of crackers was made.

Twice the President appealed to the audience to allow him to transact business and so carry with him a better impression of the Conference to his Province, but the hostile section seemed impervious to his appeals and disregarded the ironic references he made about the sailing of the paper-balls, kites and boats along the bottom of the hall and right on to the dais.

An attempt made by some volunteers of the Bombay National Guards to remove some persons from the galleries evoked excitement among a section of the audience which immediately stood up as a solid phalanx and indulged in shouting.

A change in the programme by way of a song from a lady student failed to bring the conference to an orderly mood and her appeal to listen to her song went unheeded.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

At the outset, the President remarked that a resolution signed by about 70 persons had been tabled. The resolution sought to raise a constitutional question that certain delegates should have been included in the Executive Committee of the conference. While ruling the resolution out of order, he remarked that every committee and conference had to be guided by its own constitution while that conference had none. When he tried to look into the genesis of the conference, he had found that it had come into existence by a decision of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference. That conference, he added, derived its existence from the resolution of the Executive Committee and, therefore, he had no authority to go beyond its decision. He, however, held that the committee was a well-organised body. But if the conference thought that its constitution was unsatisfactory, it was upto them to evolve a better constitution in a proper manner.

At one stage Mr. Sampurnanand observed that he had been appraised of a move to change the order of the official programme which gave "resolutions" precedence over "songs" and other items of entertainment. The President wanted to follow the proper course.

At a later stage he observed that other items on the agenda except the "resolutions" would be dropped.

But only nine resolutions out of a total number of 15 were moved and seconded and they were declared passed.

The following were the resolutions which were declared passed:

(RESOLUTIONS)

"This conference views with grave concern the menacing advance of Fascism and war. In view of the present alarming situation and meeting at time when the threat of war is more imminent than it has ever been so far and when war preparations by the British Government are being intensified and when the Government of India has passed an Act to penalise the Anti-Recruitment propaganda, the conference reiterates the opposition once again of the students to India Bill being dragged into Britain's wars and their determination to resist the utilisation of Indian army and money and resources in such a war.

Further this conference calls upon the A.I.C.C. and other Anti-Imperialist organisations with the full support of the students and youths to organise the vigorous Anti-war Agitation.

"This conference congratulates Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, on his outspoken declaration of uncompromising opposition to the inauguration of the Federal scheme.

The Conference expresses its concern at suggestions for a compromise with the British Government on this issue made by certain Congress leaders and views them as an expression of a deplorable tendency towards constitutionalism and gradual acceptance of the Federation leading to the betrayal of the rising National struggle, and urges the A.I.C.C. and all other Anti-Imperialist organisations to choke out, with the full assured support of students an effective programme of common action for a relentless struggle against the Federal scheme.

"This Conference recognises the supreme need for the removal of communal dissensions and urges students to do all they can to help in the development of National Unity. It further emphatically condemns all attempts at starting rival student organisations on all India or local basis which would work for narrow or communal and sectional ends. It expresses its gratification at the fact that so far this student movement has successfully repelled attempts by communal leaders to divide it into communal compartments and calls upon students of all communities to fight such attempts in future of interested and anti-national parties and unite for a common struggle for freedom, peace and progress under the banner of All India Students' Federation.

The conference is of opinion that all attempts to solve the problems by communal organisations is bound to fail and it can effectively be solved only by the growth of struggle for the political and economic emancipation of the people and through the organisation of the exploited masses on the basis of their political and economic needs and desires.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

"This conference is of the opinion that students above the age of 18, must be given compulsory military training for a period of 2 years. It further heartily welcomes the resolution to be moved by Dr. G. S. Mahajani in the Bombay Legislative Council to the effect that the compulsory military training be given to students and request the Government of Bombay into a Law.

The need for independent organs for all organisation of students to rush up its work cannot be gainsaid. In pursuance of this laudable aim, the decision of the Bombay Students' Union to start a monthly journal of its own named the "Bombay Student" is whole-heartedly welcomed by this Conference.

"This conference disapproves of the unreasonable and invidious distinction which still exists between the Barristers of the United Kingdom and the law graduates of our University. It therefore whole-heartedly supports the resolution which is to be moved by Mr. B. J. Patel in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, proposing to remove this long standing and artificial distinction.

It further requests the members of the Legislative Assembly and the public and the students concerned in the matter to lend their whole-hearted support. It also requests the sects of the Bombay Students Union to forward the resolutions to the mover and the various party leaders at Poona.

"This Conference is of the opinion that the condition of the educated unemployed in the province is distressing and their number is continuously increasing. Hence they earnestly appeal to the Government of Bombay to enquire into the problem and take immediate steps for the benefit of those who are in distress and to effectively check any increase in their numbers. A copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Education Minister to the Government of Bombay.

"This Conference while appreciating the advance registered by the popular Government of Bombay in its circular regarding the participation of students in politics opines that this circular falls short of the pledges given in the Election Manifesto towards extending the Civil Liberties of the people. It therefore requests the Government of Bombay to revise the circular in consultation with the B.P.S. Federation and the Secondary Teachers' Association, with a view to enable the Student movement to contribute its due share towards the complete emancipation of our country.

"This Conference whole-heartedly congratulates the Seva Samiti, the National Scout Association and other nationalist scout organisations on the formation of National scout organisation, the Hindustan Scout Association, which will run on National and Democratic lines under the national leadership.

The other resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee of the Conference which was declared dissolved by the President.

WHY HE DISSOLVED MEETING

Babu Sampurnanand's Statement

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Babu Sampurnanand writes:—"I regret that I had to dissolve the Bombay Students' Conference rather abruptly this afternoon. From the very beginning yesterday I found that some people, not more than 50 probably, had come to the Conference with the set purpose of disturbing the proceedings. They had no interest in what was going on and would not allow others to take any. They had not even the decency to behave properly when a lady student kindly gave a song. After I made an appeal and gave a warning which unfortunately was unheeded by the disturbers I had no alternative but to terminate the proceedings.

"I must, however, congratulate the big majority and the organizers on the exemplary self-control they displayed in the face of such rowdyism. The extremely undignified manner in which a group of people, for reasons best known to themselves, thought fit to behave does not in the least affect the impression I have formed of the Bombay student as a gentleman and as a serious student of the problems that affect his country and the world. At the same time, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not point out that a repetition of such incidents would lead to a weakening of the student organization, a result which all interested in the progress of the student movement would deplore."

THE LESSON OF SIKAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

cise about ten lakhs and so on. A point worth mentioning in this connection is that the income of the Jaipur State during the time of the late Maharaja was 88 to 90 lakhs. It has jumped up today by over 30 lakhs. Has the condition of the peasantry so greatly improved as to justify this increase? I have been assured on good authority that if an economic enquiry into the condition of the peasantry were instituted, it would disclose exactly the contrary. While the rent on lands has been increasing, the condition of the peasantry has been steadily deteriorating. The fact that the Jaipur Durbar have appointed a Committee to work out a scheme for village uplift shows that the authorities are alive to the needs of the situation. A recent notification issued by the State mentions a number of measures to be adopted for the welfare of the public, but though they mark a commendable desire to move in the right direction, they are unfortunately too meagre in their scope and intion to be of much permanent good to the public. Or what use can a grant of one lakh of rupees for rural uplift be when one realizes the immensity of the problem and the work to be done? Where is it compared to the crore which a sister State, Gwalior, has set apart for similar work? Bold schemes and generous measures are necessary if rural uplift work is to function as a reality.

The Other Side

Let me take the other side of the budget—the expenditure side. If increased revenues bring increased benefit proportionately to the peasant and the poor man, that may be a mater for congratulation. But have the people in their daily lives been able to feel this increase in the shape of large benevolent schemes by the State? I think not. If the administration report of the last decade were to be published, it would show an uninspiring and unimaginative record—a contrast to other States like Baroda or Mysore which are forging ahead in the matter of ameliorative schemes. The expenditure on medical relief per year is somewhere between 2 and 3 lakhs, on agriculture and industries less than a lakh, and on education hardly 5 lakhs. The Army and the Police absorb nearly a third of the revenue, the rest being taken up by Public Works and other expenditure. The figures which I have collected regarding educational progress and other matters show what a great deal remains to be done. There are about 180 miles of Railway owned by the State, nearly 500 miles of metalled roads, and about 226 miles of unmetalled roads—enough to show that there is plenty of scope for Railway extension and for opening up the vast territory of the State with a new network of roads. There is a good road from Jaipur to Delhi, but as it has not been linked up with the interior, its utility to the public is limited.

Educational Needs

I was told that, roughly speaking, the male population of school going age was about 1,90,000, and the female about 1,70,000. Out of these about 40,000 boys and about 3,000 girls were receiving instruction. The number of institutions are about 200 State, 400 private and 300 Patshalas. A common complaint is that although new buildings for schools have been built, additional funds have not yet been allotted for education. It is no exaggeration to say that in no other State in Rajputana are there so many private educational institutions and spending so much as Jaipur. But is there sufficient encouragement from the State? In a recent address Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said: "Instead of taking pride in the persons who spend their money and energy for the spread of education among the people, the State puts obstacles in their way. Take the instance of the Birla College, Pilani. The Maharaja had himself given the hope that the institution would be promoted to a degree College, but in spite of the repeated efforts of its Management, the State authorities have not shown a favourable attitude. I am myself on the Trust of this College and can little understand this stiffness of the authorities even against the clear pouncement of the Maharaja. Take another example. Even the appointment of the teachers of lower grade cannot be made without the approval of the State." Seth Jamnalal Bajaj thinks that in spite of the existence of many private educational institutions in the State, the public are not benefited by them to the full extent, and attributed it to the lack of a co-ordinated plan on the part of those who spend their money on education. Is it not time for the State to decide on its educational policy and come forward with a well-thought-out scheme for educating the people, especially the people in rural areas?

(To be continued)

HINDUSTANI, OUR LINGUA FRANCA

No Elimination Of Hindi And Urdu Words, Says Sampurnanand

"The sort of language spoken in my province is sometimes called Hindi with a large number of Sanskrit words and sometimes called Urdu with a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand at a meeting held under the auspices of the Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Mandal at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday morning.

But lately, he declared, Hindustani had been introduced and that should be the language which should be the "lingua franca" of India.

EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH.

As far as possible, one could not afford to eliminate words of Urdu and Sanskrit. As a matter of fact the richness of the language consisted in the kind of words with different meanings, which one used in his spoken language. He cited the example of the English language in which words had different shades of meaning, and that could be done only by assimilation of words from other languages. Moreover, a larger number of people than now could be able to understand a language which was sprinkled with words from Sanskrit and Urdu, instead of confining it to only one, either Sanskrit or Urdu.

Alleged Suicide By Girl

Annoyed at the fact that her absence had been reported to the police, Mary Fernandez is alleged to have committed suicide by drinking acid.

It was stated that the girl who lives with her brother at Sonapur Lane was missing from home four days ago. On Saturday she returned. Both her absence and her subsequent arrival were reported to the police.

This is stated to have provoked her to drink some acid. She died on Sunday morning.

A SHORT STORY

Freeze Out

(BY MEREDITH SCHOLL)

Birchwood Island was exclusive. Only the very best families had their summer homes there. There were 20 cottage owners in all. All 20 had a verbal agreement that if any one decided to sell, the buyer would first be approved by the other 19.

It was a fine agreement, so long as no one wanted to sell. But when the Sidney Lanes were called to California and Sidney had to have some quick money, he sold to the highest bidder, and the devil with the other owners.

The remaining 19 residents were, of course, indignant, but there was nothing they could do about it. They awaited with poorly concealed curiosity and anxiety the arrival of the new owner. No one saw him move in, but one morning the Raymond Merritones were awakened by the raucous notes of a man yelling at a horse. The horse was drawing a plough. The plough was turning sod in the open field behind the cottage formerly owned by Sidney Lane.

The Raymond Merritones were horrified. So were the other island owners when they heard about it. A garden! A common, ordinary vegetable garden on Birchwood Island. So beastly vulgar.

No one had as yet seen the new owner, whose name they understood was Lee Prentice. They saw him three days later, wearing a flannel shirt, jeans and an old straw hat, actually working in his own garden. Disgraceful. The owners held a meeting and unanimously decided to freeze the newcomer out.

Secretly, Les Merritone, son and heir of the Merritone millions, was delighted with the spectacle of a man working in a garden. Les shared none of the aristocratic ideas about class distinction. It seemed to him that Lee Prentice, working in his garden, gave Birchwood Island a sort of human atmosphere that it had heretofore lacked.

Les wasn't bold enough to present himself openly to the newcomer, thereby unnecessarily exciting the wrath of his parents. Not yet a while anyway. Instead, from his bedroom window, he studied Mr. Prentice through a pair of binoculars. And he made a startling discovery. Lee Prentice was not male, but female. Moreover, she was a young female. And still more to the point decidedly attractive.

Les slowly lowered his binoculars. This, he thought, would never, never do. Snubbing an attractive girl like that. Thoughtfully, he scratched his chin, his head and the back of his neck.

But if Les hoped that the attitude of his parents and the others would soften toward Miss Lee Prentice, he was sadly disappointed. Smugly, the islanders assured themselves that no man, not even one who worked in a garden, would last long without the friendly companionship of neighbours. Les wondered too. He decided not to break the news that Lee was a girl. That would only excite further horror.

Les knew his parents and he knew the other island owners. He knew, also, he'd have to go slow and easy in promoting his scheme. For a fortnight he studied Miss Prentice through his binoculars and from various concealed vantage points close by. It was, of course, a silly notion to think he had fallen in love, but, even so, stranger things happened.

At midnight of the first day of the third week, the Merritones were awakened by an ear-splitting scream. A feminine scream. It came from the Lee Prentice cottage. Les Merritone was already downstairs when his father and mother appeared.

Lights were moving along the road toward the Prentice Camp from the opposite direction. Other islanders, Les thought, had also heard the screaming and were coming to investigate.

As Les drew near, the screaming stopped. A light went on in the living room. He bounded up the steps and pounded on the porch.

"Open up! Open up; It's Les Merritone, your neighbour".

The door opened. Lee Prentice stood there in housecoat and high heeled slippers. She looked even more beautiful than Les had imagined. His heart thumped.

"Some one tried to break up!" she explained, hysterically. "I heard him outside. I called. A skulking figure went around the north side of the house".

People were crowding into the camp. More arrived by the minute. The room became jammed. Everyone stared at Lee Prentice and asked excited questions. After awhile, three of the men, headed by Les, made a search of the grounds. Nothing was discovered. The party returned to the camp, where a consultation was being held. It was decided that two of the men, Les one of them, would bunk on the verandha the remainder of the night, in case the marauder returned.

Les didn't sleep much, but he pretended to be asleep when, at dawn, Burt Towne, the other man, groaned, picked up his things and left. An hour later Lee Prentice came to the door and invited him into breakfast. He had a hard time when it came to explaining.

"The fact is", he began, "all those people who came over last night were glad of the chance to see what you looked like. They were more fed up with this freezing out business than they cared to admit. I suspected that's the way they felt—because I wanted to meet you pretty, badly, which is why I prowled around last night and made a lot of noise. It was the only plan I could think of".

Lee Prentice poured him a fresh cup of coffee and smiled. "Fortunately I'm a writer with a couple of best sellers to my credit, which will probably justify my being here with your esteemed parents and the others, now that we have all met. I was getting a little fed up, too. And—and well, I guess I wanted to meet you. That's why I didn't scream till you had time to get home, so it would all look genuine".

(Copyright)

MUTT AND JEFF—This Remark Has All the Earmarks of a Night Watchman's Job To Jeff — By BUD FISHER

YESSIR, IF WE EVER GET ENOUGH DOUGH I'M GOIN' TO INDIA!
INDIA? BOY, THAT'S A FAR WAY OFF!
YEP, OVER THERE THEY HAVE NIGHT WHEN WE ARE HAVING DAY AND VICE VERSA!
VICE WHAT?
VICE VERSA! THE REVERSE! THEY HAVE NIGHT THERE WHEN WE ARE HAVING DAY-- AND WHEN WE ARE HAVING NIGHT THEY ARE HAVING DAY!
GOSH, I GUESS IT'LL BE AWFUL FUNNY, BUT I SUPPOSE WE'LL GET USED TO IT!
USED TO WHAT?
SLEEPING IN THE DAYTIME AND BEING AWAKE ALL NIGHT!
8-9

DOES LACK OF ENERGY SPOIL YOUR SPORT

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Science and Industry

Lemon Cultivation In Bombay Province

Potentialities Of Large Scale Development

The potentialities of lemon cultivation and the possibilities of the development of the lemon industry in Western India are outlined in a detailed bulletin issued by the department of Agriculture, Bombay.

"There is ample room for the development of lime industry as the fruit and its products are much in demand everywhere in India and there is likely to be an attractive market even in other parts of the British Empire. This demand, coupled with the low cost of production here as compared with foreign countries, holds out hopes of taking up the business as an economical and commercial proposition in the province. The lime has indeed a great future with the development of the limejuice industry and distillation of lime essence," adds the bulletin.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION

Although the acreage of lime cultivation shows increase by about 107 per cent. the areas under cultivation in 1937 being 2,612 acres as against 1,263 acres in 1925, the preparation of lime products has not yet been properly developed. The lime products sold in India at present are mainly imported. Citric acid imported into India in 1937 was worth about Rs. 84,158 of which Bombay consumed Rs. 42,840 worth

The limes usually obtained in Bombay are of three varieties the Kagdi, Godhadi and Pat of which the major and most important is the Kagdi limbu. The Kagdi, that is commonly in use in Western India, with its aroma and papery peel, is small, globose, or round, and 3/4 to 1¼ inches in diameter. The fruit has a nipoled apex.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

The climate of the province being more or less mild without chances of extremes is quite suitable for the crop. The fruit grows well under Deccan conditions, with its average rainfall of 25 to 35 inches, where climate is very much akin to that of west-Indies. California and sicily grow the fruit abundantly and recently the Italian variety has been very successfully introduced in Poona.

The tree is propagated either by raising stock plants (seeds), by selection of buds (grafting) or propagation by gootie (by Planting branch). Budding is found the most effective, both from the point of view of preservation of the original variety, as well as in consideration of the fact that budding advances the bearing period by two years. Ordinarily after transplantation six years have to elapse for fruit bearing.

The care that has to be taken of the tree is not of the very complex. Irrigation every ten days in Summer and every fifteen days in winter is found to be quite sufficient. The tree thrives on farmyard manure supplemented by bone.

ECONOMICS OF CULTIVATION

More than all the economics of the cultivation is found to be very advantageous. One tree on an average yields about 900 fruits and one acre can take 190 trees. Calculating at the moderate sum of four annas per 100, one acre is found to yield Rs. 425 and deducting the average cost of cultivation Rs. 145 the net profit in cultivation of Kagdi limbu in Bombay province comes to Rs. 280 per acre per year—a figure that can compare very favourably with any other cultivation.

The handling and packing of the fruit is comparatively easy and cheap. Most of the fruit is noted to reach Bombay in Gunny bags. Even the Italians pack the fruit only in wooden cases.

FIVE PRODUCTS

Investigations of the department have revealed that five different products can be prepared from the Kagdi limbu:—1. The pure lime juice, 2 the salted lemon and pickles, 3 the lemon essence, 4 the lime syrup, and 5 the citrine of lime.

"Lime juice packed in this province by some enterprising firms is sold in the market here and there, and has been found to compare favourably with foreign products both in regard to the quality and storage", reports the Bulletin. "This indicates a bright future for the lime juice industry if it is developed cautiously and patronised by the Indian public. The economic aspect of the preservation of this fruit in its various forms, however, yet remains to be studied."

German Soap Exports Increase

For the first time in several years Germany's export trade in soaps and cleansing agents is showing improvement, halting the downward trend that has been in progress since 1929. Exports in the first three quarters of the current year aggregated 8,900,000 Marks against 7,700,000 in the same quarters of 1936,—official statistics indicate.

These gains are particularly interesting in view of Germany's acute shortage of technical oils, and suggest that the soap-fat situation in that country has improved, probably as a result of increased production of synthetic fats (obtained from paraffin), utilisation of waste materials similar to fatty acids (such as cellulose wastelye or so-called "sulpnite soap"), and other developments for creating a more abundant domestic industrial fat supply and an adequate supply of suitable soap fillers and substitutes.

PUNJAB CONGRESS DEADLOCK

Satyapal's Resignation Sequel: Kripalani's Advice

LAHORE, August. 27.

A tense situation has arisen in the Punjab Congress following the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the setting aside of the the election of ten members of the Punjab P.C.C. belonging to Dr. Satyapal's group. This has reduced Dr. Satyapal's party into a minority and the dissensions in the Punjab Congress have been further emphasised.

The situation became worse today when Master Rajaram, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, questioned the authority of the Working Council in accepting the resignation of Dr Satyapal and appointing Lala Achintram as Secretary. He refused to hand over the necessary papers to Lala Achintram.

KRIPALANI'S ADVICE

The Working Council telegraphically consulted Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., whether or not the Working Council was competent to carry on the Congress work after the resignation of Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Acharya Kripalani is reported to have replied that the Council was quite competent to work even after the resignation of the President.

Inspite of the instructions of Acharya Kripalani, Master Rajaram, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has refused to hand over the necessary papers lying in the office of the P.P.C.C. He said that he will work as General Secretary till he was removed by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, which elected him unanimously. He has further questioned the validity of the decisions of the Working Council arrived at yesterday in the absence of Dr. Satyapal and Lala Dunichand, (another member of Dr. Satyapal's party).

Another telegram has been sent to Acharya Kripalani soliciting his advice in the matter. Dr Satyapal is now at Calcutta.—A. P.

LAKSHMI'S March of Progress.

YEAR.			BUSINESS COMPLETED.			ASSETS.
1935	Over	Rs.	1,40,00,000	Over	Rs.	79,00,000
1936	„	„	1,50,00,000	„	„	95,00,000
1937	„	„	1,61,00,000	„	„	1,13,00,000

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Echo Of Bombay Riots In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: August 27.

"The immediate cause of riot in the city of Bombay in April last was a quarrel between three Hindus and a Muslim over a game of cards. For some time, however, before the commencement of riots, it was noticed that some newspapers were publishing matter likely to cause hatred and enmity between Hindus and Muslims," stated Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, replying on behalf of Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, to questions from Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

Continuing the Minister stated: "It was also brought to the notice of the Government a few days before the riots that a very objectionable article, calculated to stir up feeling of both Hindus and Muslims, was published in a Muslim newspaper and that the same article was subsequently printed in the form of a leaflet in Urdu and freely broadcast in some localities in the city. The editor of the newspaper, which had published the article had been warned, only a short while before, for publishing an objectionable poem.

The question of taking further steps against the newspaper and other offending papers was under consideration when the riots broke out. After the outbreak of riots orders under Section 144 were served on printers and publishers of newspapers referred to, directing them to obtain for a period of two months from publishing any news or comments relating to any riots likely to lead to any disturbance of public tranquillity or calculated to increase the communal tension in Bombay City and any news or comments or article calculated to excite hatred or promote feelings of enmity between Hindus and Muslims. Persons and keepers of the Press, who were responsible for the production of leaflets referred to above, were also warned. Notices were issued under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act requiring deposit of securities of Rs. 1,500 each from publishers of Muslim paper referred to above and the keeper of the same.

GOVT.'S POLICY.

In reply to further questions the Minister stated that it was the Government's policy to suppress all communal antagonism and the Government were in constant touch with such activities as inflame communal passions. Though no action had been taken in the matter very recently, the Government scrutinise any objectionable handbill which comes to their notice. The Government were already doing all that was possible to prevent communal disturbances but as on the last occasion, these disturbances usually occurred suddenly as the immediate result of some trivial incident, which could not be prevented.

REFUGE OF HOOLIGANS?

Mr. Jhabvala asked: "Are Government are empowered to enter holy places of worship suspected to be refuge of hooligans?"

The Minister: "Any person, acting under warrant of any police officer having authority to arrest, can enter places of worship, which are suspected to be refuge of hooligans."

He, however, added that during last riot no hooligans were found taking refuge in any place of worship.

Mr. Jhabvala: "Have Government considered the advisability of warning managers of such places of worship not to harbour hooligans during riots?"

The Minister: "Yes; as a matter of general policy, managers of such places have been warned in the past not to permit their premises to be used as refuges for bad characters and they will continue to be so warned as occasion arises."

MINISTER NURIE HECKLED.

Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, who was present in the House, though sick, was showered with supplementary questions from all sides of the House, mostly from the Congress Benches regarding non-attendance of Mr. Smythe, Commissioner, Central Division, at Irrigation Committee meetings.

Mr. Waman Mukadam asked why information about Mr. Smythe's attendance at the Committee's meetings had not been called for and Mr. Nurie stated that he had given information available in the Department. The Minister stated that Mr. Smythe was an officer and was appointed as official of the Government on the Committee. Necessary information about his attendance at Committee's meetings was not available as they were with the Chairman, Sir M. Visveswarayya, who was touring.

To further questions he stated that he did not think it necessary to obtain that information from Mr. Smythe himself. The office of Mr. Smythe was situated in Poona itself. It was not a fact that Government could not supply the necessary information, because Mr. Smythe himself refused to give information on the question.

WHY SATYAGRAHA FOR A MINISTER

C. P. Harijan Move Deplored

CALCUTTA: August 27.

Mr. P. R. Thakur, Scheduled Caste Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in the course of a statement to the Press on the reported Satyagraha of Harijans in front of Gandhiji's Ashram declares that, if they are bent on Satyagraha they should do it for nobler and higher causes, namely, demands for expediting their economical and educational advancement by setting apart large funds from the Provincial revenue.

COSTLY LUXURY.

He states that Scheduled Caste Ministers are nothing but a luxury at this preliminary stage of their uplift. He adds that his experience of the Scheduled Castes of different Provinces in India comes to this conclusion.

Mr. Thakur, it will be remembered, recently toured the different provinces under Congress Ministries at the suggestion of Gandhiji to see the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the measures adopted by the Government for their amelioration.—United Press.

APPEAL FOR FLOOD RELIEF FUND

LUCKNOW, Aug. 24.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier, have issued a joint appeal to the people of India to place at their disposal funds which may be used for the relief of the poor flood stricken people of the Province.

His Excellency contributed Rs. 1,000, Pandit Pant, Rs. 250 the Sugar Syndicate Rs. 30,000 and the Raja of Balarampur, Rs. 10,000 to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund.—United Press.

LALA DUNICHAND ALSO RESIGNS

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

Following the resignation of Dr. Satyapal from membership of the Working Council of the Punjab Congress, Lala Dunichand has also resigned.—A. P

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Congress President's Move And Efforts

CALCUTTA, August 27.

Since his meeting with Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, on August 20, when negotiations were renewed on the question of the release of political prisoners, the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, is, it seems, devoting a good deal of his time, in finding avenues for an early solution of the problem. The five-hour conversation which he had with the political prisoners in Dum Dum and Central Jails, yesterday, is, it appears, inconclusive, and Mr. Bose again proceeded to the Central Jail, this afternoon, in order to have further talks with them. If time permits, he will also visit the prisoners in the Dum Dum Jail, in the afternoon.

It is understood, that after he had acquainted himself with the view point of the prisoners, Mr. Bose will meet the Home Minister, some time, next week.

Mr. Bose returned from the Alipore Central Jail, at 2-45 p.m., having spent just three hours with the prisoners, who, it is believed, had gathered together and talked to the Congress President, individually and severally.

A little after 4 p.m. Mr. Bose proceeded to the Dum Dum Jail, where he continued his conversations till the evening.—A. P.

Adjournment Motion For Central Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Mr. K. Santanam, M.L.A., (Central), has given notice of an adjournment motion to be discussed in the Central Legislative Assembly to-morrow in connection with the purchase of two air speed envoys by the Government of India for the personal use of His Excellency the Viceroy.—United Press.

BLACKMAIL BEHIND EUROPEAN SCENE

(Continued from Page 6.)

Czechs have every right to call for sympathy and support.

But to sell Spain to save the Czechs would be the unpardonable infamy. But that is coming—indeed, it dates from the closing of the French frontier in June.

Meanwhile, in Prague the Sudeten Germans have refused to accept the Czech terms even as a basis for discussion. It will be Lord Runciman's task, none the less, to keep the talks going.

The more he can turn them into an economic channel, the better will be his chance of success. It is the dire industrial distress of this German population, much more than racial sentiment, that explains its discontent.

Our German Social-Democratic comrades, perceiving this, have put forward a scheme for the reconstruction of these once thriving but now derelict industries.

It involves an international loan, but this would be a modest price to pay for peace. The Czechs were to blame in the past for some of this distress, but the chief responsibility for it falls today on the closed frontier and self-sufficient economy of the German Reich.

Over the details of language rights the two antagonists ought to be able to agree, for the Czechs are disposed to be generous. The real difficulty turns on the type of autonomy they will grant.

They propose to allow the deputies of each race in each provincial Diet to form separate "curias" or committees. Each of these would manage the social services of its own section of the population including education, roads and health.

The Arch Enemy

Until the details are published, one cannot judge this scheme. It looks to me reasonable and even generous, but it is not the territorial Home Rule the Germans demand.

That the Czechs will not grant for it would mean the end of Democracy and civil rights in a totalitarian State within their State.

They do not in the circumstances exaggerate when they say that this solution by the creation of racial cantons would mean disruption.

The anxious part of this business is that the Tory circles which nominated Lord Runciman as mediator favour this cantonal solution.

Worse still, "Pertinax," who can tap all the official sources of information, states in the last number of "L'Europe Nouvelle" that the British Government proposed to the French Cabinet as the key to its solution, that Czechoslovakia should be neutralized. It would then become an impotent spectator of German expansion down the Danube Valley.

The French would have none of this. They mean to retain this military alliance and to keep the Republic as their military outpost in the East.

These are the realities in a game of power-politics—not the sufferings of the half-starved German unemployed of the Sudeten region, not even their right, which no one contests, to manage their own affairs.

The real issue is whether Hitler shall overthrow or the French retain this barrier that closes the road to the corn and oil of the Lower Danube. As always, since the Entente Cordiale of 1903, two armed Imperialisms are struggling for strategic posts.

While we take our stand against the Nazi menace, we dare not forget that the arch-enemy is not Germany, but Capitalist Imperialism.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

India Govt.'s "No" To Assam

SHILLONG, August 27.

The "United Press" learns that the Government of India have declined to consider the representation from the Assam Government requesting them to grant this Province the entire income from excise duty on petrol and kerosene produced in Assam, in pursuance of a resolution passed in the December session of the Assam Assembly.—United Press.

Nationalist Party And M. V. Bill

SIMLA, August. 27.

The Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly met today to decide their attitude regarding various amendments to the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill.

The Party has decided to oppose Clause 42 relating to power given to the Provincial Governments for the control of motor traffic. They have decided further to press for amendments to Chapter 8 regarding insurance provisions.

About 700 amendments have been tabled so far to the Bill of which more than 50 are likely to be moved.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 27

Volkart Bros ss Hermion of 2980 reg tons Captain R Hennaving arrived from Cochin in ballast.

B I S N ss Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Captain W Tingle arrived from Calcutta with general cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons, Captain J V Griffiths arrived from Calcutta via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo.

L Edwards M/s Kata Gede of 4562 reg tons, Captain J Vander Mur arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Lisbon, Port Sudan and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Nalgora of 4101 reg tons, Captain J Endersby sailed for London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathmore of 14112 reg tons, Captain F E French sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hermion of 2980 reg tons, Captain R Hennaring sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam ss Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons, Captain J V Griffiths sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-8-38.

S S Mirza (B S O S and D) for Singapore.

S S Jaladuta (Sc. S N) for Tuticorin, Colombo, Bhavnagar and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 27

1 Karanja 4646 Durban 31-8 M M
2 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 30-8 L Edwards
3 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 3-9 M M
6 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 30-8 K Nixon
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 9-9 Anchor Line
8 Hermion 2979 Boston 28-8 Volkart Bros.
12 Kota Gede 4562 N F N F L Edwards.
14 XXIV Maggio 3418 Port Said, 1-9 Ralli Bros.
16 Nalgora 4101 London 27-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1893 Persian Gulf, 31-8 M M
6 Cambay Star 320 Malabar Coast 27-8 S Hassum
10-11 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-9 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

G Sophie Marie 677 Malabar Coast 28-8 Merchant S N
H Offside Ratnagiri 223 N F N F The Indian Co-operative N T Co Ltd.
M Vita 1955 N F N F, M M
O Bhadravati 695 N F N F B S N
Q Rahamani 3291 N F N F T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Strathaden 22-9-38 P and O S N Co.
Strathnaver 25-9-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 29-9-38 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 8-9-38 Anchor Line
Maliyoma 4-9-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Goldenfels 2-9-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Canton 5-9-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Levernbank 1-9-38 F F Campbell
Steel Engineer 5-9-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Carignano 2-9-38 L Triestino
India 3-9-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 23-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
Bangalore 28-9-38 P and O S N
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
London Maru 23-9-38 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Bankura 1-9-38 M M
Varsova 3-9-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 17-9-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalaganga 2-9-38 Scindia S N
Gamaria 3-9-38 M M
Homefield 30-8-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Hakusan Maru 11-9-38 N Y Kaisya
Warfield 28-9-38 M M
Strathaird 24-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 17-9-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon
Britannia 9-9-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Reichentels 30-8-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Adams 30-8-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
FOR SAIGON
Carignano 4-9-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 12-9-38 L Triestino
Ranchi 15-9-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
Melbourne Maru 31-8-38 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 3-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 3-9-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 22-9-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bandra 31-8-38 M M
Vasna 1-9-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Tairea 14-9-38 M M
FOR PORT SAID
Maggio 1-9-38 Ralli Bros.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 31-8-38 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-9-38 M M
India 4-9-38 L Triestino
FOR KARACHI
City of Canterbury 30-8-38 K Nixon
Tango Maru 2-9-38 N Y Kaisha

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Bandra 27-8-38
S S Dayavati 27-8-38

EXPORTS

S S Kidderpore for Yokohama: 400 bundles tin clippings G Gabriel; 100 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Kobe: 37 bales raw cotton Dwarkadas; 182 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

S S Melbourne Maru for Osaka: 230 bales raw cotton Kotak; 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 1150 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 300 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 290 bales raw cotton Kotak; 2150 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 350 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 420 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 45 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 990 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales raw cotton Langley; 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 200 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 800 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 520 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 500 bales raw cotton N Futenally.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Moji: 150 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Britannia for Manchester: 25 bs ctn waste clean M Chandulai; 25 bs ctn twist waste M Chandulai; 150 bales cotton My Supt T Products (India); 25 bales ctn waste clean Shantilal; 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Liverpool: 45 bales wool raw Vijaysingh.

For Marseilles: 100 bales cotton fly K P Thacker.

S S Hermion for Philadelphia: 208 bs D/s goat skins D Abraham; 132 bs raw wool D Abraham.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 2760 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 60 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 600 bags gum V Padamsey; 110 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India); 155 bales ctn waste clean G Jairam; 82 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Rotterdam: 525 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 100 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

For Bombay: 575 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor.

For Trieste: 550 bags gr nut with shell S M Rajgor.

For Antwerp: 750 bags linseed T H Narayan; 20 bales raw cotton G Suchedina; 20 drums celluloid scrap Maretta Trading.

For Stockholm: 160 bags ractic casein D K Thacker.

For Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton fly Supt T Products (India).

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Bangalore for Casablanca: 309 cases gr nut kernals S M Rajgor; 157 bags turmeric G Gokalchand.

For Marseilles: 248 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor; 605 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor.

For Hull: 168 bags dill seed S M Rajgor.

For London: 14 bales cowhides tanned P E Boyce; 500 bags bone meal The Fazalbhai Ibrahim.

S S City of Canterbury for Antwerp: 30 bales goat hair Cox and Kings (Agents); 11 bales raw cow tail hair Cox and Kings (Agents); 16 bales cow tail hair Cox and Kings (Agents).

For Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw M Umersey; 26 bales wool raw C Lister; 10 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

S S Pres Adams for Boston: 10 bales raw wool D Abraham.

For Genoa: 33 bags Columbia roots K C Taprani.

For Beyrouth: 45 bags mandi powder A El Ejel.

For Alexandria: 35 bags mandi powder A El Ejel.

For New York: 546 bags gum N Muljee; 10 bales kidskins D Abraham; 66 bags gum S Khetsey.

For Marseilles: 5 bales d/s kidskins D Abraham.

IMPORTS

S S Rawalpindi Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Singapore: 517 slabs refined tin; 1703 bags sago flour; 52 bags arecanuts; 571 bags betelnuts; 741 bundles; rattans; 200 cases pine apples.

From Shanghai: 146 bales raw silk; 33 cases s p goods; 65 bales cotton yarn

From Hongkong: 50 bundles sugarcandy; 70 bales raw silk; 50 bales antimony regulas;

From Colombo: 85 h/c tea; 86 bars silver; 41 bales or bundles films; 50 bags arecanuts.

From Canton: 70 bales raw silk; 50 cases antimony regulas.

From Penang: 50 bags gum; 884 bags pearl tapioca; 357 bags betelnuts; 79 slabes tin blocks.

S S City of Khios V 24 Agents F F Campbell and Co from Montreal: 50 drums carbide of calcium; 405 bales fertilizer; 174 loose spring.

From New York: 667 drums lubg oil, 57 cases medicines; 122 cases auto parts; 88 cases dry storage batteries; 60 ctns toilet preparations; 100 cases glucose; 100 boxes beer; 690 cases wire nails; 75 bundles flash light cells; 70 drums petroleum grease; 240 bags corn starch; 58 cases ctn fents; 50 bales paper boys linnings; 68 bales secondhand clothing; 80 bales cadmium sulphide; 47 ctns radio sets.

From Philadelphia: 2515 drums lubg oil; 55 drums transformer oil; 180 dms petroleum jelly.

From Boston: 105 bales leather scrap

From Alexandria: 200 bales cotton.

B. B. & C. I. RY. DECLARES 6 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Chairman's Optimistic Note

At the one hundred and fifty-first general meeting of the stockholders of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co., the Chairman said:—

The total length of the railways under our charge is 3,509 miles. The small decrease of about 2 miles as compared with the previous year is due to a minor adjustment between running track and sidings.

Capital Expenditure during the year, amounted to a little over 10 lakhs of rupees. This figure would have been greater but for credits on account of, firstly, the book adjustment against Revenue of the original cost of a number of steam locomotives and passenger cocahes released as the result of the extension of the electrified system to Virar, and, secondly, the sale proceeds of certain surplus land near Grant Road Station, Bombay

REVENUE ACCOUNT

You will see from the Revenue Account that gross earnings reached the high figure of 11.97 crores of rupees, showing an increase of about 5½ lakhs on 1936-37. This increase was entirely attributable to coaching traffic, and is the more welcome as it has been obtained in the face of the continuing competition of road services. Goods earnings decreased on both gauges, and this was due chiefly to a heavy drop (over 30 per cent.) in the tonnage of raw cotton carried. It must be remembered, however, that in the first few week of 1937 the goods earnings were the highest on record, and it is in comparison with this period that the greatest falling off in traffic occurred.

Revenue expenditure increased by some 30 lakhs of rupees, amounting to 656 lakhs, of which 8½ lakhs is due to the book adjustment, to which I have already referred, of the cost of steam locomotives and passenger coaches released as a result of the extension of the electrified system.

NET EARNINGS

Net earnings amounted to about 541 lakhs, a reduction of 25 lakhs as compared with the previous year, and the percentage of expenditure to earnings rose by 2.3 to 54.81. It will thus be seen that the year just ended has not proved quite so successful as 1936-37, but our profits are more than enough to cover the usual dividend of 6 per cent.

As regards our prospects for the current year, gross earnings up to date show a falling off of about 2.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, due to a decrease in goods traffic; coaching earnings show a slight improvement. I am glad to say that the monsoon has started well, and good rain has fallen in most districts served by the railway. Crop reports are also satisfactory. We may therefore hope that a period of general prosperity is before us, and that our earnings will benefit accordingly.

As you know, one of the subjects which is especially engaging our attention at the present time is the competition set up by road services. The Company's Bill in Parliament, which you approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held in December, received the Royal Assent on the 30th March. You will remember that this empowers us, "inter alia", to make arrrangements for running our own passenger and goods services in connection with the railways and for making agreements with outside road transport concerns; a new contract is being entered into with Government to enable us to use these new powers. Meanwhile, the Board are contemplating the purchase of two diesel rail-car units for use on suitable sections of the Broad Gauge System. Such units involve a heavy initial outlay, but their running costs compare favourably with those of steam trains of similar capacity and they have other advantages in operation. The present proposal is in the nature of an experiment, the results of which will determine our future policy in the matter of rail-cars.

The Chairman proposed the following resolution which was carried:—

"That a total dividend be declared of 6 per cent. on the Capital Stock for the financial year ended at 31st March, 1938, being a final dividend of 3 per cent. in addition to the interim dividend of 3 per cent. paid in January last; the final dividend to be paid to the holders of the Capital Stock registered in the Company's Books on the 25th June, 1938."

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

31th Week (ended August 26th)—

1936	10,430,100
1937	13,165,100
1938	15.704,600

Total for 34 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	367,108,100
1937	418,249,600
1938	486,154,100

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 26.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/7	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	488	200	444	218
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	327	107	227	93
Export from U. S. Ports	206	80	147	61
Of which to Japan	54	14	8	5
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	29	7	28	10
Of which to Germany	44	9	38	21
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,415	—	1,238
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,919	—	787
World's visible supply	—	7,730	—	4,509
Of which American cotton	—	5,559	—	2,883
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	508	147	426	151
Receipts at U. S. Ports	263	97	286	150

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted. —Reuter.

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT MARKETS

Foreign Advices Indicate Uncertain Tendency

(From Our Correspondent.)

Delhi, Aug. 25.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected marts of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 25.9 (27.3) Canadian 27.6 (28.0).

Liverpool:—Oct. 63 (63-3/8) Dec. 61-3/4 (60-1/2).

Chicago:—Sept. 63-3/4 (62-1/2) Dec. 65-3/4 (64-1/2).

Winnipeg:—Oct. 67-1/2 (68-1/8) Dec. 66-7/8 (67-7/8).

Buenos Aires:—Aug. 7.25 (7.17).

Karachi:—Sept. 20-8 (20-2-9) Oct. 20-12 (20-6-6).

Bombay:—Sept. 4-0-0 (3-15-6).

Calcutta:—Sept. 3-3-6 (3-2-8).

Hapur:—Bhadon 2-3-0 (2-2-2) Mangsir 2-3-0 (2-2-6).

Amritsar:—Asuj 2-0-3 (1-15-2) Mangsir 2-0-7 (1-15-4).

From the above table of quotations it would be seen that the Indian wheat markets have witnessed during the week under review some steady conditions while the International markets have met with an uncertain trend, although the undercurrent has been steady. The general feeling that a further recession in prices is bound to come has been perturbed by the acute appearance of hail and rust in Canada. The statistical position is undeniably bad but the outlook is not altogether devoid of constructive factors. With the prices steady throughout the period reviewed, the trading interest was almost everywhere more or less active.

TRADE PACT

A great attention is being concentrated upon the Anglo-American Trade Pact, to which, it was rumoured, a wheat clause would be added. The responsibility for bringing in the steady tone in wheat prices, falls upon the following hegemonic elements:—Good demand for cash with offerings light, bears covering, influence of adverse harvesting weather and improved buying interest prompted by outside cables. The realisation that more farmers are willing to avail themselves of Government loan gave a further support to the tone. According to a report received from a prominent business man, the rumours about the re-imposition of the duty on the Australian wheat have altogether been baseless and were thrown in the air by those who had their personal interest.

NORTHERN MARKETS

The Northern Indian markets have almost entirely reduced their new arrivals and so the stocks have begun to meet with the same fate. The millers are feeling anxiety as they do not collect fresh wheat in the markets sufficient to their immediate requirements and hence they make purchases, to run their mills, out of the accumulated stocks which are naturally small themselves. The exporters have also been very active and contracted a large quantity from all the important centres. Trading was done on an increased scale. The sellers were seen in abundance at every remarkable spurt and flooded the markets with their transactions; thus creating a bleak atmosphere. Hapur after opening at Rs. 2-2-6 for Mangsir spurted to 2-4-0 but again ultimately toppled down to 2-3-2. The first two quotations are the week's highest and lowest levels respectively. The total export from here were about 26 Khattis which were due to negligible arrivals taken out of the previous accumulations, which stand to-day at 925 Khattis. Chandausi exported about 3,000 bags and have a stock of about 2,11,500 maunds. These exports were mainly to the eastern outlets. The holdings at Jaranwala and Okara in the Punjab are 1¾ and 1-3/4 lac bags respectively.

CALCUTTA STAGNANT

Calcutta in the early days ruled quiet but thereafter a steady and stagnant feeling developed as a result of which the futures market recorded a rise of 10 pies over last week but there was practically no alteration in the quotations for ready. A good deal of business in the local mills was in evidence but it should not be assumed that a reaction is not altogether a remote contingency as the market is still uncertain and the conservative opinion is well advised to operate with consistent caution until the immediate prospects point to a definite course. The local operators are purchasing wheat in up-country with a view to straddle transactions to be delivered in September. Arrivals have slightly increased and average 450 tons per day.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Following steady prices in foreign and up-country markets, active buying by leading Punjab and Bombay commission houses, short covering developed by faise reports pertaining to the imposition of Australian import duty and better spot demand gathered pace to strengthen the Karachi market which recorded a bulge of about 9 annas per candy. On the very opening day there was some selling from Calcutta interests which collapsed the prices by two annas only. At lower rates the exporters would evince a noticeable interest but on the whole the exporting business was less active. Speculative and ready turnover was nearly double that of experienced a week ago. The ready sales made to the local millers and sundry shippers amounted to over 60,000 bags as against 38,500 bags last week. European firms were not much active in this section. During the week edning Aug. 20, the upcountry arrivals totalled about 80515 bags while the shipments during the same period to about 60882 bags as against 148952 and 149385 bags last week respectively. Total local stocks are estimated at about 5 lakhs bags.

Some of the centres outside India remained dull and easy while the others recorded an upheavel in prices and trade as well. The apathy and dullnes can be gathered from the fact that purchases of a million barrels of flour by the U. S. Government for relief purposes plus the damage reports from Canada failed to make a bullish impression. Liverpool futures are now well below the parity of any tenderable wheat. Russian spring crops are generally given out as small which may cause a later whittling down of the present heavy shipments which are being effected from the big carry over and big winter crop. As the drought has seriously damaged the Danubian maize crop, it is expected that the big surplus of wheat will be required to meet her domestic requirements.

CROP REPORTS

The crop reports during the week were favourable almost everywhere. The U. S. official Aug. estimates point to optimism and a larger area has been harvested under favourable conditions where as Canada is continuing her operations. In Australia and Argentine seeding has been pushed ahead with fairly well rainfalls. Some parts are however unfinished owing to the lateness of rains. Subsoil reserves are low and the moisture is an iota below the average Harvesting in Europe is progressing very excellently.

World export and import figures for the week-ending August 13, and for the period commencing from August 1st, to date and for the corresponding period last year in thousand quarters are:—

U. S. A. and Canada	524	1,060	634
Argentina	129	269	221
Australia	263	589	410
Russia	439	787	23
Danubian Countnes	87	129	196
India	92	204	127
Rest	—	—	87
Total	1,534	3,038	1,698
Europe	1,325	2,549	1,277
Ex-Europe	209	489	421
Total	1,534	3,038	1,698

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 27.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/8
4 per cent 1948-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	117/13
BANKS.	
Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	30/14
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	31
Imperial Bank F.P.	1558/12
Imperial Bank P.P.	387/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/8
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	540
Ambica	236/4
Arun	225
Arvind	10/0
Bharatkhand	27x0
Bombay Dyeing	895
Buckingham and Carnatics	197
Calico	600
Central India	248/12
Century	291/4
Colaba	164/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	163/2
Hukumchand	195
Indore	80
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	283/2
Laxmi Cotton	485
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110
Morarji	142/8
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	230
Raipur	627/8
Rajnagar	280
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	3000
Simplex	87/8
Swadeshi	222/8
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1462/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	155/10
Tata Power Ord.	1390
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	118/2
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	308/12
Associated Cements	109/8
Belapur	179/6
Bombay Burma New	174/6
Bombay Burma Old	530
Bombay Steam	224/6
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B. Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	6/6
Dalmia Cement	10/4
Indian Bleaching	135
Industrial Investment Tr.	42/4
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd.	490/10
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	34/4
Mysore Sugar	25
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	68/12
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	19/13
Shivrajpur	44/8
Tata Oil	29/12
Tata Steel Ordy	282
Tata Steel Defd.	1360
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	13
Howrah	45/4
Hukumchand	6/6
Kamarhatty	428
Kankanarrah	335
Lawrence	335
Reliance	59/2

Sharp Fall In India's Balance Of Trade

Imperial Bank Chairman's Gloomy Picture

In the course of his speech at the general meeting of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank, Madras, the Chairman of the Bank said:

"During the twelve months under review the political situation abroad has continued to give cause for considerable anxiety. In Spain the tragic civil war drags on—in the Far East conflict rages between China and Japan—and, apart from these open hostilities, there have been alarming crises in Europe. Towards the close of the period a calmer atmosphere prevailed but it remains to be seen whether European diplomacy can establish with any degree of permanence a better relationship between the totalitarian States and the democracies of Europe.

From the point of view of world trade the year has been disappointing, and this notwithstanding the impetus given to industry by re-armament.

IN INDIA

In India the period under review has witnessed the completion of the first year's working of the new Constitution. Such difficulties as have been encountered have been successfully surmounted and the new Ministries have, as a whole, enjoyed the full confidence of the Public as is evidenced by the spontaneous success of the Provincial Loans issued in August last to which I shall again refer later.

In common with the rest of the world India has experienced a recession in commodity prices and, with the exception of paddy which closed about square on the year, the prices of the principal crops have sagged generally although, at the close, a stronger undertone was noticeable in most markets following improved advices from America. The recession in cotton prices, which has been particularly marked, was prompted to a large extent by a bumper American crop and further aggravated by the curtailment by Japan of her cotton imports, due primarily to exchange difficulties which have arisen in that country as a result of the policy to which she is at present committed in China. Wheat prices have also suffered a severe setback following lack of interest by exporters on easier overseas advices.

End of June prices for all the commodities, except paddy, are lower than the averages for 1937-38.

BANK FINANCE

Notwithstanding the general fall in commodity prices the improved demand for Bank finance has been maintained and, whilst during the previous year the Scheduled Banks' advances and internal bills discounted in India and Burma fluctuated between Rs. 83 crores and Rs. 132 crores, at no time during the period under review did the Scheduled Banks' published outstandings under these heads aggregate less than Rs. 109 crores. The peak figure of Rs. 132 crores in 1936-37 was again reached in April of this year.

Funds however continued plentiful although, on the whole, rather less plethoric conditions prevailed than in the previous year. Deposits with the Scheduled Banks in India and Burma remained fairly constant at around Rs. 243 crores during the first half of the period under review but thereafter showed a downward tendency, the closing figure of Rs. 235 crores at the end of June being Rs. 7 crores lower than that of June 1937. The Reserve Bank Rate and the Imperial Bank Advance Rate have remained unchanged at 3 per cent. throughout the whole period.

The period under review has witnessed a severe decline in exports of Indian merchandise the adverse effect of which on the trade balance in favour of India has been further aggravated by a considerable increase in imports.

Gold shipments diminished by about Rs. 7 1/2 crores but silver imports were also lower than in the preceding twelve months and the latest figures available disclose a net export of bullion of Rs. 14 crores against Rs. 12 1/2 crores in 1936-37.

ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE

Published statistics indicate that the net visible balance of trade in this country's favour has fallen from Rs. 64 1/2 crores in 1936-37 to Rs. 22 crores in the year now under review. Approximate though these figures are, there is still no gainsaying the fact that the visible balance of trade in India's favour has suffered a severe diminution and this has not been without its effect on the sterling exchange rate which, after remaining comparatively steady until April last, weakened sharply in that month. The rate has however since firmed up on a general improvement in trade sentiment.

PROFITS OF IMPERIAL BANK

The gross profits of the Bank during the year (exclusive of the carry forward) are about Rs. 5 1/2 lacs better than for the preceding twelve months, the improvement being due in no small measure to the furtherance of our policy of opening up in new districts with a view to tapping fresh potential sources of business. It will, I think, be of interest to you to know that a further 53 sub-offices have been opened during the period under review. Our earnings however continue to be adversely affected by low interest rates while competition for all types of banking business remains intense.

The expansion in the Bank's business activities has resulted in charges for the year being up by about Rs. 3 3/4 lacs but this inevitable increase in overheads is justified by the results achieved which disclose a net improvement in profits of Rs. 1 3/4 lacs.

A further sum of Rs. 5 lacs has been transferred to Premises Account whilst Rs. 2 1/2 lacs have been allocated to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 5,52,50,000.

TRADES DISPUTES ACT AMENDMENT

Govt. Of India's Suggestion To Provinces

CALCUTTA: August 27.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India have enquired of Provincial Governments their opinions on the question of an amendment to the Trade Disputes Act to provide against interruptions in work during such time as disputes are under the cognizance of Conciliatory Tribunals..

The new proposal of the Central Government is that "from the date of appointment of a Board of Conciliation and a Court of Enquiry until the publication of its conclusions or for a period of two months, whichever is less, any person who instigates and incites others to take part or otherwise act in furtherance of a strike or lock-out with reference to which a Board or Court is appointed shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or a fine, which may extend to Rs. 200, or both."—United Press.

Wall-Street Buying In New York Cotton Market

RUMOURS OF EARLY LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

Scattered Realising And Hedge Selling

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

On Friday the New York cotton market continued inactive with operators awaiting new incentives, with some uneasiness apparent over very high temperatures and fears of an approaching tropical storm

The market opened steady and advanced on higher Liverpool cables, large sales in textiles, trade covering in near months and the early firmness of stocks. Prices later reacted partially on moderate hedge selling and the easiness of stock market. Weather was generally favourable. Price thereafter advanced on Wall Street buying and covering on rumours of the early announcement of loan. Finally prices gave was partially on realising. The session closed steady.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening October was quoted 7 points higher at 8.31 but declined to 8.67 on scattered selling which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was increased buying and October position advanced to 8.39 which was the highest level but prices again reacted and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 8.46c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady on improved buying and closed at a rise of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 8.39c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.56 Procrastination over the loan announcement restricted business There was local support in response to higher Egyptians which reflected reports of Nile floods but United States weather continued favourable. The market closed at a net rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.74d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was improved buying on reports of damage to the crop and Giza futures closed 6 to 3 points higher. Uppers futures also improved 6 points. The Alexandria market was closed.

MANCHESTER QUIET.

With the break for the August holidays further curtailing business cotton markets have been extremely dull and uninteresting, and prices generally have shown a declining tendency. Weather reports are mixed. The crop is doing well in the west and parts of the central belt, but in the east too much rain has fallen, and a spell of warm, dry weather is badly needed to curtail weevil activity. The first U.S. crop estimate, due next Monday, is now being anxiously awaited, and many operators are standing aside until this figure is known.

Spot demand is slow, and Manchester continues to report a quiet, featureless market, with traders afraid of lower prices. There has been an improved demand for dollars, which reflects the flow of funds from Europe to New York, and a renewed demand for gold by foreigners who are nervous over the international situation. This has attracted support here by arbitrage operators against New York, but houses with Bombay connections have been ready sellers.

EGYPTIAN ACREAGE.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture announce the 1938 acreage as follows (in feddans): 1,783,911 against 1,978,151 last year. Giza shows an increase at 573,483 against 519,719, but Ashmouni and Zagora show a marked decrease at 893,537, against 1,142,784 last year. Reported insect damage in Lower Egypt caused a sharp advance in Giza, but later the trend has been reversed on heavy hedging against Sudans. Uppers have been steady on the reduction in the acreage figures, but have met increased hedging.

The general position remains bearish, and I fail to see where cotton can derive any real stimulus from which to advance and I think prices will gradually decline to lower levels.—"M.G.C."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (1-53 p.m.)	8.39+15
N. Y. October Lowest 10-58 a.m.)	8.27+03
Liverpool October Highest	4.59+05
Liverpool October Lowest	4.55+01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their New York Friends cabled: Irregular, some price-fixing nearby while hedging and Liverpool selling on differences confined largely distant months. Delay announcing loan terms restricting trading. Better business passing textiles.

Their Liverpool agents cabled:

Some private information fears Nil flooding endangering Upper Egyptian crop. If confirmed consider bullish Egyptian and other markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool.—Market advanced owing to covering by room traders owing to reports of floods in Egypt. Market largely professional with little outside interest. 'Long' interest small

Liverpool.—Market steadier on Alexandria buying and trade calling. New York featureless awaiting loan announcement.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Wall Street buying principal feature believing loan details will be bullish. Cannot confirm. Details expected soon. Delay caused by Technical difficulties. Continued good business in dry goods."

(2) "Market resistance bearish factors impressive. Crop appears declining. Assured loan likely stabilizing influence near months. Expect gradually higher"

(3) "Speculative buying. Rumours loan 8.30 flat. Premiums necessarily grade. Think market a good sale on a further advance."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	8.30
December	8.36
January	8.36
March	8.36
May	8.34
July	8.32
Middling Spot	8.42

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	8.41
December	8.47
January	8.47
Middling Spot	8.36

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NOON CALL.

October	
December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

August	4.56
September	4.57
October	4.59
November	4.62
December	4.65
January	4.68
February	4.70
March	4.72
April	4.73
May	4.75
June	4.76
July	4.77
August	4.76
Middling Spot	4.77

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Generally fair, continued warm. New Orleans (Louisiana) temperature 100 degrees.

Western:—Generally fair, continued warm. Oklahoma City (Oklahoma) temperature 100 degrees.

FORECAST.

Eastern:—Unsettled in a fair areas but mostly fair.

Central:—Fair in the North, unsettled in the South and partly cloudy, possible rain, cooler near the coast. Arkansas generally fair, continued warm.

Western:—Fair. On the coast partly cloudy showers.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Broach No. 2	151	149	147	145	
Punjab Ame	176	173	170	167	
Surat	205	202	199	196	
Rajpipla	199	196	193	190	
Navsari	211	208	205	202	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bengal Superfine	124/26
Bengal Fine	121/22
Bengal F G	117/19
C. P. 1	145/46
C. P. 2	141/42
Arvi	143/43
Amraoti	139/43
Ellichpur	141/43
Berar	140/42
Khandesh	133/37
Jalna/Sailu	135/39
Burwah/Sanavad	140/42
Khandwa	140/42
Harda/Khirkiya	140/42
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	137/39
Broach	146/48

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All City markets will remain closed today, Monday. The local cotton market will close at 4 p. m. on Tuesday the 30th inst.

Punjab 4F.	170/73
Punjab 289F.	190/93
Sindh N.T.	178/83
Kampala	268
Jinja	254
Navsari	206/08
New Manza	253

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		53,958	206,505
Central India	199	54,550	338,845
Barsi and Nagar		150,436	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,380	101,682
Berar	590	334,887	579,602
Central Provinces	248	86,717	114,551
Total Oomras	1,037	717,928	1,515,682
Dholera	189	159,310	182,882
N W Provinces		3,112	10,399
Rajputana		16,803	97,443
Sind Punjab	80	528,190	353,985
Broach		267,698	343,118
Coompta and Dharwar	1,145	85,810	74,766
Westerns Northerns	200	30,032	40,742
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		9,438	22,278
American	4	177,961	20,546
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,068	546,454	463,429
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,240	240
Total	3,723	2,543,999	3,125,665

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 25th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,110	347,790	493,042
Japan and China	5,912	763,740	1,586,663
Coast Ports	540	63,346	42,767
Up-country by Rail		390,590	324,893
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,131	1,180
Total	7,582	1,586,597	2,448,545

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 26-8-38	263000	286000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-38	37000	71000
Exports to date 26-8-38	206000	147000
Stock at Ports 26-8-38	2415000	1238000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-8-38	1919000	787000
Stock at Liverpool 26-8-38	1157000	752000
Visible Supply 26-8-38	5559000	2889000
Quantity in sight 26-8-38	488000	444000
Quantity out of sight 26-8-38	508000	426000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 25th Aug.	1,427
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,540,276
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,124,992
Decrease	584,716

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 98 Dec. 102 Jan. 108 March 119 May 126 July 133 at Cross Rate 4.87 9/16

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.75 Rs. 48 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 158/8—New York May 8.38 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 9/16.

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	4.59
January	4.68

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 155 1/2; highest 157 3/8; lowest 155 3/8; closing 157 1/4.

Oomra D/Jan. op 138 1/2; highest 140; lowest 138 1/2; closing 140.

Bengal D/Jan. op 117 1/4, highest 118 1/2; lowest 117 1/4; closing 118 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-9-38) Rs. 6.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 16 1/2.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 27

Wheat	1,640	cwts
Linseed	6,339	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	31	cwts
Gingellyseed	241	cwts
Groundnuts	2,895	cwts
Rice	19,343	cwts
Myrabollams	84	cwts
Cottonseed	345	cwts
Mowraseed	139	cwts
Gram	331	cwts
Joowar	768	cwts
Barley	341	cwts
Bajree	734	cwts
Indian sugar	2,974	cwts

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.37+2.
October	6.63+6.
November	6.63+6.
January	6.86+6.
March	6.94+6.
May	6.92+3.
UPPER—	
Spot	6.04+6.
October	5.84+6.
November	5.84+6.
January	5.84+6.
March	5.87+6.
May	5.89+6.
July	5.91+6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 27.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.87.40
Paris	178.34
Berlin	12.15-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.88-3/8
Amsterdam	8.91-2/4
Brussels	28.82-3/4
Milan	82.65
Berne	21.29

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-2-7, London Paris Exchange rate advanced 2 points at 178.34 and dollar sterling cross rate closed at 4.87 9/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 5/16 America and speculators bought. Offerings were small. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 15 to 30 points. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a better turnover. There was scattered realising in both gold and silver and prices eased off slightly after opening. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	36	0	6
Bhadarwa delivery	36	0	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	3	0
Ashwin delivery	36	0	3
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	5	3

SILVER

Ready	50	12	0
Bhadarwa delivery	50	11	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	9	0
Ashwin delivery	50	9	6
Ashwin Teji-mandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 27.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 27.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7-2-8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 26.

August	42.55+15
September	42.45+30
December	41.85

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£46-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-2-0

Tone: Steady.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Aug 27

Gold valued at Rs. 4,71,475 was exported from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, August 27.

Except for two consignments of gold sovereigns shipped to London on Saturday by the s.s. 'Strathmore' there was no other shipment of gold during the week.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,19,21,72,862.

London Metals

London, Aug. 26.

Copper	£41	3	9
Lead	£14	15	0
Spelter	£18	8	9
Tin	£194	12	6

New York Silver

London, Aug. 26.

December	5s. 4 3/4d.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 26

September	£10-8-9
October	£10-10-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	26	7	6
Highest	26	7	9
Lowest	26	2	0
Closing	26	6	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	28	8	0
Highest	28	8	0
Lowest	27	12	6
Closing	27	15	6
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	5	0
Highest	18	6	9
Lowest	18	4	3
Closing	18	4	6
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	19	0	6
Highest	19	0	6
Lowest	18	12	9
Closing	18	14	3
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	10	0
Highest	28	10	0
Lowest	28	0	0
Closing	28	7	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	14	0
Highest	28	14	0
Lowest	28	5	0
Closing	28	7	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 26

October	6d 1/4d.
December	6d.
March	5s 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 26

September	dol 0.62 1/8
December	dol 0.64
May	dol 0.66 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 26

September	1.94
March	2.04
May	2.08

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 27

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	4 0
Shipment September		5	5 9
Shipment Oct Dec		5	6 6
Shipment Jan March		5	9 0
Kesar		13	8 0
Saraya		13	1 0
Java Spot		P	5.95

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 27,

October	51.70
November	52.00

LONDON OIL.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 21/10-1/2 Sept. Sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked. 21/9 Oct./Dec. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 27.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/4
5 per cent 1940/42 Loan	106/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/8

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/65 Loan	117/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb.	131/8

Tone:—No Change. Market steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 13/16

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32 Near

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 15/16 to Nov. 1/5 31/32 Dec-March.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 277 3/4

Bank's buying T T 275

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,311

Bank's buying T T 1,336

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 78

Bank's buying 60 days 78 7/8

AMSTERDAM

Bank's selling D D 65 3/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 27

Temperatures abnormally higher in entire Belt, no precipitation. Storm reported to be headed for northern part of Mexico.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 5/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 49 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 89

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.87.43 26th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 27th inst.

Hongkong/London 1/3 27th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/8 3/8 27th inst.

Java/London 8.91 27th inst.

London/Paris 178.34 26th inst.

London/Belgium 28.88 26th inst.

London/Switzerland 21.28 3/4 26th inst.

London/Berlin 12.16 3/4 26th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 26th inst.

London/New York 4.87.68 26th inst.

London/Amsterdam 8.92 26th inst.

London/Italy 92.72 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £7-2-5 1/2 25th inst.

Gold £7-2-7 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 1/4 25th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 5/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/16 25th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/8 26th inst

Silver New York Ready 43 25th inst.

Silver New York Ready 43 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 25th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 25th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 26.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81
3 1/2 per cent	94 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 5/8
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 5/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	114
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	50

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	102	0	0
October	102	0	0
December	102	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	112	0	0
October	113	0	0
December	114	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	154	0	0
October	153	0	0
December	154	0	0

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. 110-0 Aug Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12-3-9 Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. Unquoted.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. 11-5-0 Aug./Sept. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 10-17-6 Aug./Sept. Sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5-1/8 Sellers.

Pay In—Sept. 12 Pay Out—Sept. 14

Sharp Rise In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Professional Support Tells

BOMBAY: August 27.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market opened very steady and it was believed that prices will be able to cross over previous high levels, but active selling completely changed the whole outlook and U. S. Steel shares declined dollar 1-1/8 and Anacondas closed dollar one down.

The local Market had a different tale to tell. Professional Bulls having large interest they managed to ignore the decline in U. S. Steel shares and under extensive buying prices were pushed up with a view to secure profits at the monthly settlement. Tata Steel Dfds. advanced to Rs. 1,350 and at this level there was free budly business at a premium of Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 5, while Ordinary shares were being carried at a premium of Rs. 1-4 around Rs. 281 level.

Bulls having control over the market are making situation difficult for Bears who have no choice, but to yield. Thus Tata Steel shares which carry extensive speculative interest were lively, but other Sections were dull and neglected. The rise in Steel shares had a sympathetic effect, but there was utter absence of any important buying. Tata Steel Dfds. advanced to Rs. 1,355 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 282.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: August 27.

100	Ahmd. Advance	381 4
250	BOM. DYEING	894 0
100	CENTURY	291 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	250 0
100	COLABA	165 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	GOKAK	164 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	121 14
100	KOHINOOR	284 0
250	Laxmi	485 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	146 8
250	Model	45 8
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	231 0
100	Oosmanshahi	36 12
100	PHOENIX	220 0
25	Sassoon Silk	77 0
1,000	Sholapur	2,900 0
50	SIMPLEX	88 0
100	SWADESHI	223 0
100	Swan	107 8
500	Vishnu	1,227 8
1,000	Western	905 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	112 0
25-50	Central	30 10
500	Imperial	1560 0
125-500	Im. Contry.	386 ½
50-100	India	144 0
100	Reserve Bank	117 4
5	Union	5-8-6

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	109 8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 14
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-70	New India	40 8
200	Oriental	4,510 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	133 12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,465 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	118 8
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	215 10
100	Poona	168 4
100	Surat	173 8
100	TATA HYDRO	150 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1392 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967 8
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	97 4
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	747 8

MINING

9	Burma Corp	XD 6 6
2sh	Indian Copper	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	34 2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	44 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1360 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	282 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	310 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	180 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	225 0
125	B. BURMA	531 0
50	Burma Conty.	176 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-0
50	TELEPHONE	80 0
100	I. BLEACHING	130 0
50	I. Invest Trust	42 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	475 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con.	69 0
15	Scindia	19 13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 12

PREFERENCE.

5½	P. C. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6½	p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	106 0
6-1¼	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1595 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	705 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	54 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 2
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bombay Dyeing (875) 883 893 887 894 891 894

Century (284) 286 291 289 291

Central India (243) 247 249 250

Kohinoor (276) 277 280 278 284

New Great (225) 227 231

Simplex (85) 88 87 88

Swadeshi (217/8) 224 223

Associated Cement (111) 110 109/8

Andhra (1475) 1485

Tata Hydro (155) 156

Tata Power (1395) 1400 1402 1397 1400 1392

Tram Ord. (119) 119 118/8

T. Steel Dfd. (1305) 1332 1340 1335 1345 1337 1352 1350 1360 1357 1360

T. Steel Ord. (273/8) 278 280 279 280 282

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/8) 162/8 163

Bellapur (177) 180 179 180

B. Steam (219) 219 220 225

B. Burma (524) 525 530 529 531

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dcr.
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	37
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	49
Int. Tel. and Tel.	9
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	100
American Tel. and Tel.	144
Western Union Telg	29 1/2
New York Central Rly	19 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	20 1/2
Amr. Tobacco B.	89
Texas Corp.	44 1/4
Union Carbide	83
Kennecott	41 1/2
Woolworth	46
6 per cent Denmark 1942	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	55
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	51
United States Steel	60
Bethlehem Steel	59
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	19
United S. Smelting	54
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Westinghouse Air Brake	25
General Motors	49 1/4
General Electric	42 1/4
Radio Corp	7 1/2
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Phillips Pet. Oil	38
Socony Oil	14 1/4
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	24 1/4
Montgomery Ward	48
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	105
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	90
Cons. Mining Smelting	53
6 per cent Japanese 1954	71

Turnover 825,000 shares. Steady market. Carloadings up 8357 units. Texas Corp. earned dol 1.27 in six months J/J and declaring regular 50 cents dividend.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 27.

Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels. 26/9 Aug. Sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 27/ Aug. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 26/3 Aug. Sellers.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Our Sugar Market for Java Forward positions ruled quiet but steady during the week and prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about an anna cwt. In Java 'Nivas' limits were unchanged while according to reports Secondhands were sellers at a discount of 15 to 25 points on 'Nivas' limits.

Indian Sugar prices declined by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. during the early part of the week owing to unfavourable reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta. The market however ruled firm during the latter part of the week and the prices improved by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. The production of Indian sugar direct from cane in India during 1937/38 totalled 9,30,700 tons as compared with 1,11,400 tons during 1936/37.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per Cwt.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-4-6 Conf.-Terms.

Shipment Oct.-Nov. Rs. 5-6-0 Conf.-Terms.

Shipment Dec. Rs. 5-6-6 Conf.-Terms.

Shipment March Rs. 5-9-0 Conf.-Terms.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16-3-0.

Indian Sugars:—Ready Rs. 12-13-6 to 13-03-0

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Regd. No. B. 1065

Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938

Bombay Cabinet Grapples With Birth Control Problem

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Move To Secure Equal Status For Bachelors Of Law With Barristers-at-Law

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, August 28.

Opinion seems to be divided among Congressmen here as to whether Government should carry on an intensive propaganda in favour of birth control among the masses of this province or not.

CABINET AND BIRTH CONTROL

It is gathered that the Congress Cabinet considered the question in all its aspects but no definite decision was arrived at and the question will be further discussed by the Cabinet.

At the Cabinet meeting, held during week-end, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, presided in the absence of Sir Roger Lumley, who had gone on a visit to Nasik.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Cabinet considered non-official bills and resolutions and the attitude that they should take up regarding different items on the agenda.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

Mr. L. M. Shrikant's resolution regarding excluded and partially-excluded areas was first considered and it is gathered that the Cabinet have decided to support the resolution.

The resolution in question runs as follows:—

"This Assembly strongly recommends to move the Secretary of State for India through the Government of India to take early and necessary steps to abolish the division of India into Excluded and Partially-Excluded Areas and the rest of the country with a view to encourage the growth of uniform democratic institutions throughout India."

MRS. MUNSHI'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution from Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will also get the support of the Congress Party as a whole and will be passed without much discussion:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Government of India the desire of this House that they should be pleased to take such measures through legislation or otherwise so as to protect indigenous products against unhealthy foreign competition."

The attitude of Government as regards Mr. Babubhai Patel's resolution, which has created some interest both among members of the Assembly and the public, especially the practising lawyers, has not yet been decided upon. But from discussions I have had with people in the know, I believe that the Government may decide to support the same, provided no constitutional or legal obstacles come in the way.

Mr. Babubhai Patel's resolution says:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government to move High Court of Bombay with a view to accord the same status to Bachelors of Laws of the Bombay University as to Barristers-at-law".

Almost all the members of the Legislative Assembly have left Poona for their respective places, availing themselves of the two days' Holiday. The Assembly adjourned an hour earlier on Saturday both to enable members to leave for their respective places, as also to enable those members, who have given amendments to Draft Rules of Procedure to sit with the members of the Government and see how many of them could be withdrawn and how many could be accepted by the Government.

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS.

The informal discussions between members of the Opposition and Government has been responsible for very quick work so far as the Draft Rules are concerned. The Sessions commenced with the discussion of Draft rules and only 11 out of 144 of them were disposed off after three days discussion. Then an informal conference was suggested. Since then leaders have been sitting day to day and have been able to dispose off nearly 120 rules and 275 amendments. The Informal Committee has to sit a day more to dispose off the remaining rules.

If this Informal Committee had not been there, the Assembly would have taken at least a month to proceed to the next item on the Agenda.

The infomal dissussions have not only enabled the members of the opposition to withdraw several of their amendments but have enabled the Government to accept some important amendments tabled by the opposition.

A DEPARTURE.

It might be recalled that during the discussion on the motion for the third reading of the Bill on Primary Education in Bombay, the Speaker disallowed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta from going into the details of the Bill during the third reading. He was asked to confine himself to the amended provisions of the Bill during the third reading. Mr. Mehta protested against this rule.

He had given an amendment to the Draft Rules to the effect that members could discuss the details even during the third reading. This, it is stated has been accepted by the Government.

As could be judged to-day, by Wednesday evening the Assembly will have disposed off the Draft Rules and referred the Bill to amend the Village Panchayats Act to a Select Committee consisting of 24 members. I am told that there is no liklihood of the Report of the Select Committee being presented during this session, but the second and the third reading will be gone through during the November Session in Bombay.

On Thursday Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister will move the first reading of the Industrial Disputes Bill. The discussion on the first reading of the Bill is expected to extend over ten days. There are hundreds of amendments already tabled to the Bill, many of them amendments of principle. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta himself has tabled, it appears nearly hundred amendments. It is possible that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, in which case, the Tenancy Bill will be taken up for discussion. This will not be till the third week of September.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

In the meanwhile, there are rumours of motions for adjourning the House to discuss the Bombay Textile Labour trouble, the Bradbury Mill strike, and the police ban. Members of the opposition, at least representatives of Labour, were not satisfied with the replies given by the Prime Minister to short notice questions and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is expected to ask leave of the house on Tuesday to move the motion, provided the Speaker admits the same.

INDORE.—The death anniversary of Devi Shri Ahalya Bai Holkar was celebrated here with great eclat this year. A public meeting was held at the Town Hall where glowing tributes were paid by several speakers. A large procession with the State band and cavalry was also taken out on the occasion.

INSULT TO PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

Charge Against Allahabad Congress Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 27.

It is alleged that, insulting treatment was meted out to Mr. H. Ramaiah, representative of the United Press of India at Allahabad by the authorities of the City Congress Committee, when he went to attend an important meeting of the Congress Workers held recently at the office of the Congress Committee.

Mr. Ramaiah was peremptorily asked by the Congress authorities to leave the meeting, as according to them, it was private.

Mr. R. Jafri, representative of the Associated Press, however, was allowed to attend the meeting.

The Representative of "Leader" the local Liberal organ, who, it is said, desired to remain at the meeting place, notwithstanding its privacy, was allowed to sit by way of special consideration in the adjoining room, whence, it is said, he could fairly follow the proceedings of the meeting.

It may be stated that Mr. Ramaiah, besides being a representative of the United Press is a four-anna member of the Congress. Also, this unique dispensation of justice towards pressmen is the subject of comment in journalistic circles. It might be recalled that the meeting was attended by Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand who had a heart to heart talk with Congress workers.

STANDING CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS

Bengal Congress Committee's New Scheme

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Syed Ameer Hossain Meerza, who was expelled from Philadelphia in U. S. A. for his political activities and who arrived at Calcutta six months ago, has been placed in charge of volunteers of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The Provincial Congress Committee, it is understood, contemplates the formation of a standing corps of volunteers who would be trained and uniformed. They would receive small allowances and their services will be utilised whenever any occasion arises.—United Press.

DELHI WELCOMES A.I.C.C. SESSION

NEW DELHI, August 27.

The General Secretary of the Delhi District Congress Committee has sent a telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President welcoming the suggestion to hold the A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi and expressing readiness to undertake arrangements.—United Press.

"PHOOKA" TO BE PENALISED

Select Committee Makes It Cognizable Offence

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Select Committee on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment Bill met to-day under the chairmanship of Sir Manmathanath Mookerji and concluded their work.

It is understood that the Committee have reduced the penalty in certain cases and made "phooka" a cognizable offence. The provision regarding "phooka" will be applicable all over India, while other offences will be regulated by the Provincial rules.

The report which will be probably presented to the Assembly next week is not likely to be unanimous.—United Press.

TRAIN DISASTER ENQUIRY TO BE PUBLIC

Witnesses To Be Examined In Extenso

AYYALUR, August 27.

The Magisterial Enquiry into the Train Disaster which, uptill now, was confined to the causes of the disaster, has been converted into a Public Enquiry, by the order of the Madras Government, received to-day, by the Chairman of the Enquiry, Mr. J. B. Brown, District, Magistrate, Trichinopoly, and Mr. J. R. Bett.

The District Magistrate Madura directing the enquiry, need not be restricted to causes of the accident, but should include action taken by various authorities, immediately after the accident and later happenings.

The Enquiry will be, under the Orders of the Government, independent of the Railway, as far as investigation proceeds beyond the immediate causes. Witnesses, hereafter, therefore, will be examined in extenso.

23 witnesses have been examined at Ayyalur Camp, so far.

The Enquiry was adjourned at this stage and will be resuming at the Collector's Office, Madura, on 1st September.—A. P.

AGITATION AGAINST KARACHI MAYOR

Sec. 144 Used Against Alleged Mischief Makers

KARACHI, August 27.

The agitation against the Mayor of Karachi, Mr. Hatim Alavi reached a climax to-day when the District Magistrate, Karachi served orders under Section 144 on Messrs. Akbaralli Sistanwalla, local agent of the Mullajisaheb (Head of the Bohras), the editors of three Urdu papers and Mr. Mazaralli, Advocate, directing them to abstain from taking part in public meetings or issuing leaflets etc.

It is a sequel to agitation launched against Mr. Hatim Alavi, who was accused of writing against the Prophet and against orthodox Bohras. Mr. Hatim belongs to the Reformist section of the community.

It is reported in this connection that ruffians were set to murder Mr. Hatim Alavi and that he received letters to the effect.—United Press.

Travancore Echo In Nilgiri State

BAN ON "OUTSIDERS"

Mr. Mehtab's Efforts Prove Futile: Durbar's "No" To Prajamandal's Demands

CUTTACK, AUG. 28.

NEGOTIATIONS CARRIED BY MR. HAREKRISHNA MEHTAB, A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE NILGIRI STATE AFFAIRS FAILED AS THE STATE AUTHORITIES, IT IS REPORTED, REFUSED TO CONCEDE TO THE MAJOR DEMANDS OF THE NILGIRI PRAJAMANDAL.

Meanwhile, two fresh arrests were made, and five officers of the State dismissed on political grounds. A fresh regulation has been promulgated prohibiting the entry of outsiders into the State. It is stated that police are posted on the main roads of the State to scrutinise the incoming and outgoing people.

Mr. Banamali Das, Secretary of the Prajamandal who was arrested 25 days ago, is not yet brocght to trial. The Prajamandal is carrying on non-violent non-co-operation.

It is understood that Major Bazeligette, Political Agent, is interviewing His Excellency the Governor of Orissa and it is said the interview is in connection with State affairs.—United Press.

TRIBUNAL APPOINTED

Alleged Maladministration In Lucknow Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The Lucknow District Congress Committee has appointed a tribunal of three to enquire into the alleged maladministration and misuse of funds by certain office-bearers of the committee. The tribunal has been empowered to check the last two years' accounts of the committee. The tribunal consists of Mr. R. S. Pandit, Acharya Narendradev, and Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Mr. Pandit addressing the members made a strong plea for unity and asked them to be a happy family.

It will be recalled that owing to personal rivalry between the president and the secretary and party factions among Lucknow Congressmen, Congress work there has suffered a great deal.

Allegations were made regarding the misuse of funds at extraordinary meeting held to discuss the affair.

A QUIET DAY IN TRAVANCORE

Leaders Differ On Question On Starting Satyagraha

TRIVANDRUM, August 28.

The situation throughout Travancore was quiet yesterday and the first cases of Civil Disobedience that took place on Friday have not been followed by other batches anywhere so far.

In reply to enquiries, prominent State Congress leaders say that their further programme is a dead secret. The State Congress having been declared unlawful, authentic reports of their discussions are not available, but it is stated that considerable divergence of opinion exists in the inner counsels of that body regarding the wisdom of starting civil disobedience.

It is well-known that a section of the Working Committee of the State Congress was strongly opposed to civil disobedience and following the first arrests this section appears to have gained strength. Meanwhile, there has been a rapprochement between some of the extremist section of leaders of the Ezhava community and the Government and their leading newspaper, whose licence has been restored after apology, is expected to resume publication shortly.—A. P.

Congress Leaders' Houses Searched

TRIVANDRUM, August 28.

The residences of Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, Joint Secretary of the Travancore State Congress and Mr. Madhava Warrier, a prominent member of the Working Committee, were also searched by the police.—A. P.

Travancore National Congress Chief Meets Subhas

CALCUTTA, August 27.

Mr. Krishna Iyar, President of the Travancore National Congress who arrived at Calcutta yesterday, had an interview with Mr. Subhas Bose this morning.

Conversations, it is believed, centred round the recent developments in the political situation in Travancore in connection with the agitation for Self-Government and the order of Government declaring the Congress illegal in the State.

It may be recalled that the Travancore National Congress which was newly started, is three months old, the older body being known as Travancore State Congress.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

WHILE WADE BATTLES WITH RELSON OUTSIDE, MOLLY STRAINS FORWARD ANXIOUSLY---
6-2
THEY'VE STOPPED---AND ONE OF THEM IS COMING IN--- BUT WHO IS IT?
Copr 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved
MISS PANIFORD!---WE'LL PUT THIS THUG IN YOUR PLACE, THEN YOU CAN TELL ME WHAT THEY DID TO ANSON!
ANSON IS TAKING KRONCK TO THE PLACE WHERE HE HID THE PLANS? WE'VE GOT TO FOLLOW THEM!
WE CAN'T--- --I DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY WENT!
LYNN ANDERSON

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